W. N. HALDEMAN.

Weekly Courier.
Five copies of Weekly Courier, one year, for. Tweaty-two copies TO PAPER EVER SPFT UNLESS THE MONEY BE PAID IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING.

The Mormons in Utah. The Mormon influence in Utah is growing t be a subject worthy of the most serious attention It has been the custom to laugh at the ridiculous theories of the Mormons, to treat them and their which they will be able to wield, has not been Brigham Young, although ignorant and vulgar, is yet a man of great cunning and shrewd-He also wields an influence over those ound him which is second to that of no man in the United States, and he is selfish and unscruulous enough to exert this influence in building up his own power at any expense of blood or ready given evidence of his determination to have his own way, in spite of the magnates at Wash-knew the governments of Europe would do, and ington, and as his means and appliances increase, this determination will of course assume a bolder

There are many reasons why public attention should be directed toward the movements of the people of Utah. Their theory of belief is entirely at variance with the spirit and character of our vernment. Their religion is not only a union of Church and State, but is a despotism of the basest sort. The Prophet is the King, and the as are any of their opponents. They court the ples from that of the Romish church only in beenslaving of the conscience, exists in both. Rome has ca'led to her aid, in perfecting her system, an amount of talent and ingenuity which is probably n. t equalled in any other church, while Mornonism, yet in its infancy, cannot pretend to adress the cultivated and refined, but has cunning enough to render itself agreeable to the ignorant absolute. Such a power, originating in our country, and winked at, if not festered, by our government, cannot fail to prove troublesome ere

"freedom to worship God" which permits the establishment of a sect which outrages all those ideas of right that belong to enlightened nations. It needs to be urged but little further to allow ttlements of Thugs, who strangle the gentiles of their tribe, or of cannibals, who offer human crifices to appease the vengeance of Heaven. The "peculiar institution" of the Mormons is at ariance with the laws of the government under which they live ; the same practises which are world. But for the Mormons the General Government in its goodness has provided a separate election, thus really lending its aid in encourage-

es. Its chief recommendation to them is one which has probably been overlooked by the ded on all sides by barren country, peopled only with Indians. With a sagacity worthy of a better cause, Brigham Young has been at great pains and considerable expense to procure and etain the friendship of these Indian tribes. He dren and loaded them with every favor which it was in his power to bestow. He has thus se-

are every day greeted with paragraphs in our exown wharf; not a week passes without the anwe commenced to write this article a procession of thirty or forty passed our office windows. These numbers all refer to different bodies of until they will count their adherents by hundreds of thousands. And then, if they should choose, lian foes, will be a matter of no small difficulty great deal of blood and treasure of the United es will have to be wasted to accomplish what might now be done at a very small expense of either. In the celebrated whisky riots in Pennof action. Less than this number then would these gentlemen are so backed up by authentic the aristocracy of England. The French army had served on the frontier and who is distinguised in his profession, this subject was referred to. That gentleman's views of the subject coincided ntirely with what has been expressed above. He anticipated a contest to which the Indian fighting on the frontier is but child's play. The whole subject should attract the prompt attentio of the government and of the people

has just been decided by the Circuit Court at Frankfort. Some time ago a man was tried by in ; the constable in the district as to their power in the case, ordered him to receive ten lasher withstanding the imploration of the wife of the ecused. He brought suit for damages in the \$300 against the constable and one of the Jus

crops in that section look very well and promising, and there will be a large crop of tobacco raised in that portion of the county. There is no scarcity of plants, many now being ready to

officers is at last completed. Grant Green, Esq., of Henderson, the present Secretary of State, has consented to become the candidate for Superin

ican candidate for the Legislature in Boon unty. He is an excellent man.

John A. Campbell, Esq., has been nomin

ong the crops in Daviess county.

## LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER, What Will the American Party This question has been as often asked as va

ously answered. The opposition say they will

success, and so they tell the foreigners. Those natives who wish to be considered as the true American party, and who go into the Sag-Nichts councils, joining themselves to a band of foreigners, organized into a secret political society in our midst, and there pour out their anathemas against the American party and manufacture falsehoods and calumnies which they easily persoade their too credulous adherents are the truth -these say that the party will in every possible way work iniquity and do injury to the foreigner in our midst. And they are the more cer'ain to deceive their adheren's because their falseboods are promulgated in the secrecy of the Sag-Nichts odges, where there are none to gainsay them and none to deny their statements, however fa'se and monstrous they may be. We feel confident that if the American party could be represented to the foreigners as in reality it is, one-tenth part of the opposition to it which now exists among our foreign population would not be shown. As it is, those among the foreigners who understand the principles of the party are decidedly in favor of it. There are men enough among the morir telligent class of Germans who think just a we do about these principles, and who say that Americans should rule America. It was only the other day that a gentleman, prominent among the Germans, gave us as his reason for believing the American party to be in the right that he were now doing, all in their power to destroy the Republic. The anti-Americans make false reports of this party, hoping to reap some political reward for their zeal, or to gratify their revenge against a party who refused to receive them among its

embers, because of their unworthiness. The American party are as entirely willing to extend a cordial welcome to any foreigner who possesses the proper elements of a good citizer terrors of his vengeance forbid all personal free- advent of those who will make good citizens, and dom of action. Rome itself is not more despotic have never felt or expressed the desire to check than Mormonism. Indeed, the government of the immigration of any save those who will be a the Mormon church differs in its essential principositive injury alike to the Americans and to the sober and industrious foreigners. This wish that class of our foreign population must have in common with ourselves. They know quite as well as ourselves that the rapid growth of such a population must effect an injury to the state. There is no hatred of the foreigner in this wish; it is simply prompted by the instinct of selfthe condition of foreigners already among us means simply that they will not be allowed to and vulgar, and over its adherents its power is hold office. Withholding office from foreigners, and an extension of the time required for citizenship, will comprise the extent of the proposed change; and certainly there is nothing in this to call down on the heads of the American party the foul slanders and gross misrepresentations that comprise the whole argument of

the anti-American party in its organs. We assure the foreigners that there is nothing hope for. As for the misrepresentations of the party, we have merely to challenge the examination of their principles in any light and we are suffered by it. How is it possible for the foreigner to suffer by the success of this party ? rmitted to them are severely punished in all The mass of them will be in a far better conother parts of this country and in all the civilized dition than they were at home, both politically and unoccupied, and room for a far larger population than there is now in the United States, and to market for all they can produce on their land, and ly, the posts of the Supreme Executive Govern that among the natives of the country.

arisen amongst the foreigners themselves, but it had its origin with the Sag-Nicht Americans. They created it by calumny and falsehood of the basest kind. They are the real opponents, and the foreigners are the tools which they use for their

To compass their own ends they profess to find in their opponents injustice and wrong where neither are intended or practiced. They excite, by misrepresentation alone, feelings of hostility which every now and then break out into open warfare, and they loudly accuse their opponents with the consequences of the feud themselves have raised. Undying hostility to foreigners is examine this subject for themselves, without reference to what is said by the violent partizans of either side of the question, they will soon discover that the American party is very far from being the hideous monster which it is represented to be, and equally far from being an enemy of good men, let them come from what quarter of the world they may. They will discover that its existence was and is a necessity: that its success is their gain; and that its defeat, if defeat were possible, would do them far greater injury than

# A Revolution in Boot and Shoe

The Cleveland Herald says that a few days ince in Utica, New York, a number of French men were negotiating for the establishment in that city of a manufactory of boots and shoes by machinery. The exploits of these machines are well nigh marvellous, but the assertions of documents as to preclude the supposition of imfine shoe will cost but ten cents, and that of a ble finish, are shown, and the most ample guar

We notice by the Utica Telegraph that the mater is now public, and that immediate steps are to be taken to organise a company. The Teleon securing a patent for their machine, and

The machine is so perfect that it is only necessary to place in it two pieces of sole and upper leather, and in an incredibly short space of time it turns out a complete, boot or shoe, as is desired. We learn that a number of capitalists of this city are negotiating for the purchase of the patent, and that it is their intention, should they succeed in securing it.

and their proper management does not require saving machines, experience has always demonstrated their utility and benefit. Perhaps no branch of business has for years kept so near a stand still as the manufacture of boots and shoes, few improvements reaching that branch of mechanics, and who knows but the time has come when an undreamed of stride ahead will astonish

accidentally shot himself on Monday last and died mmediately. He was loading his gun, standing upon a log, when it slipped off, striking the hammer, and sending the whole charge into his The accident occurred in the edge of

Bishop Forsythe is to speak in George

town, June 18th, on Political Popery.

The English System. The people of England are getting heartily sick of their aristocratic system. The time is not very long past when it would have been condo everything that is damnable, in the event of sidered little less than sacrilege for the commo people to doubt the divine rights of their aristo proclaim openly their idea that the whole system unjust, iniquitous, and productive of bad effects upon the national honor and glory. They are beginning to assert democratic doctrines which were unheard of in that country but a few years ago. They have discovered that birth does not confer talent and that station does not entitle its holder to efficiency or capacity for his place. Thus they have at last discovered the ecret of the lameness of their government and the inefficiency of its operation. They have long intended that theirs was the model governmen of the world, and have especially boasted of its is only since the failure of their army in the Crimea that they have come to realize a difficulty in its workings. And with a prompt frankness which is not less characteristic than commer dable, they at once acknowledge to the world the error under which they have labored.

We alluded only a few days ago to the narked change which has taken place in the tone of the British press toward this country, and we attributed the democratic feeling which has begun to prevail in that country mainly to the influence of our example and to the success f our experiment. Every day proves the truth this assertion. One of the most popular jour nals in England, in the course of an article disussing the constitutions and governments of the ious countries of the earth, says that it is "no nger England, but the North American Republic, that has become the polar star, to which, from all sides, the eye of struggling nations turns".

The particular event which has thus turned public attention toward the radical defects i their system and caused England to turn he eyes toward her once despised and ridiculed daughter is found in the failure of the Eastern campaign. The condition of affairs in the Crimes has directed the popular mind, not only to the Ministers and their subordinates, but the government policy generally, and in various quarters i has been intimated that thorough changes mus take place, or that "a revolution will be inevitable." The war in the Crimea has sadly disappointed the expectations of the world. At the outset of the campaign little fear was entertained that the Allies would be able to announce a series of brilliant victories; and, while some sympathy preservation. The change which is proposed in was felt for Russia, very few doubted bu, that she would be forced to yield. Had the result ac corded with these anticipations, the people of England would have continued to believe in them selves, their rulers and their system of govern ment. What has been done, however, has served to open their eyes, and, impatient and mortified with their little success, they have begun anxious ly to inquire into the reasons of their failure, and having discovered the evil, are determined to see it corrected. Accordingly the press of Great Britain teems with the results of careful inquiry into to fear from the success of this party, but all to the condition and history of their army, and these disclosures all point to radical defects in their system of aristocracy. That this evil is felt is evidently not disguised. A writer in one of the sure they will come from the trial without having last British Reviews says: "However we may carp at the weaknesses and vices of the American democracy certain great facts in it are open o the day. In the Free States, the boy who is born of the poorest and lowest parents may rise pecuniarily. They will enjoy all the rights and into the highest political post. This is no freak privileges of a native except the single one of of solitary accident, but is a natural result of State, and has placed over it a chief of their own holding office—they will enjoy the protection of the institutions. Without special patronage, the our flag to the fullest extent, and their children indigent boy receives good primary education, ment of the violation of recognized laws of right. born in this country will have an equal privilege and, if diligent and clever, invariably rises above The country which has thus been given to the with the children of the wealthiest or with those want; is received into the best society, the moment finds no "cold shade of aristocracy" to starve this, or to any, the foreigners are welcome, if Legislature or its Governorship; next the Lower

and cripple him. The township is the earlies school of political action; after this the State House of Congress; afterwards the Senate; final in such a community there will be prosperity and content, even if the form of government Chinese: but, where to the above is added the fullest democratic liberty, their personal self-re liance and a freeman's pride are super-added to content and prosperity. England, on the whole is little aware how very far she is behind the

of thinkers, and they only need that circum stances should give direction to their thoughts in order to perceive the errors of their past history and so to apply the remedy that they cannot or cur in the future. According to an official au thority, the army, navy, and ordnance cost the British government, in 1854, the immense sun of \$150,000,000; and this is likely to be greatly ncreased during 1855.

United States in solving the greatest problems of

The cost of our Mexican war, con with the battle of Palo Alto, on the 8th of May 1846, and concluding with the treaty of Guada upe, in May, 1848, was only \$16,000,000 The contrast is indeed striking. Our army, too was fully provisioned, was abundantly provided with clothes, and marched steadily on, achieving triumph after triumph, until the Capitol of Mex co was in the hands of General Scott and San ta Anna was compelled to make a treaty, which ncluded the trasfer to this country, by purchase of one of the richest gold regions in the world It is not surprising that, with such a contrast be fore them, they should turn inquiringly to our government to see wherein was the occasion of his marked difference. The article we have jus And the result of the agitation of this question will ultimately be to do away with the power o in the Crimea has accomplished more and ha position. It is s id that the manufacture of a been in better condition than that of England, and, as promotion in that army is acquired b merit, irrespective of family, this furnishes to the British another ground for discontent with their system. Whatever may be the result of the war against Russia, there will at least grow out of it a change which will confer lasting benefits upon the masses of the British subjects. If a brillian victory is speedily obtained by the Allies, the novement toward reform may be checked for while, but, as the idea has once been openly ad-

rocated and canvassed, it can never be fully re bey her destiny and become as great in fact a she has boasted of being in name. Hon. Wm. Preston .- From the intimation we have heard on the streets within the last day e a candidate for re-election to Congress. will doubtless run as an independent Whig, and as the Sag-Nichts, aware as they must be of their utter ina! ility to succeed with a candidate of their own, will make no nomination, the contest will be between him and Humphrey Marshall. It is due to Col. Preston to say that he has always been a firm and consistent Whig, and has mad an able, influential and popular representative in Congress. His course gave great satisfaction to his constituents, and he very deservedly enjoys oppose, but he will have the opposition of a pow erful party, a party that has truth and justice and atriotism to commend it, but which, we regre say, has been exceedingly unfortunate in its omination, having put forward a man who, since we have known him, has been a Democrat, Whig, an Emancipationist, a Pro-Slavery man, an Anti-Native American, and a Native Amerioutsiders" who sympathise with the American

and in this district for many years. The police force of Chicago numbers eighty

Sixth Congressional District. The time is rapidly approaching when it will abundant crops in that county and through the devolve upon the people of this district to elect a | whole of that part of the State, is as fine as could representative to Congress. This district has be desired. The wheat is remarkable for its luxalways been looked upon as a strong hold of Whig- uriance, the rapidity and strength of its growth gery, but rumor says the foot-prints of "Sam" are aud for its deep rich color. The oats, though not nov as visible over the district as the marks of so tall as it often is at this season, is now grow Whiggery ever were. It is not yet certainly ing rapidly, and with seasonable weather, will known who will be the American candidate. How- give a heavy yield. The corn, since the rain, un-

ever it will be determined soon. Maj. Curtis F. Burnam of Madison, and Dr. Wm. R. Letcher of days, has been growing with remarkable vigor the same county are favorably spoken of in connec- The ground everywhere is in first rate order, and tion with the canvass. Maj Burnam is a gentle man of superior attainments, as a scholar, a lawof all kinds of insects. er, and an accomplished speaker. In the last residential canvass, he was the Whig elector for only difficulty is that there is too much of it on that district. His speeches were marked for their trees. All who desire to save their trees and have fruit, especially peaches in perfection, great beauty and power and exerted a most salu: should thin it out by picking off with the hand. To thrash it off with clubs, as is sometimes done, his talents and character would command a high is worse than useless; better let it all remain. osition in Congress, and reflect credit upon his To pick it off is a rather tedious operation when

Dr. Letcher is an excellent physician and a man of fine sense, and well posted in the political hisory of the country. During the late war with England, while a student of medicine and still in he years of minority, he enlisted in the service. and while the campaign lasted he was ever effieient as a soldier and prompt around the sick bed of his fellow comrades. Either of these gentlenen would bear the banner of the American party successfully, though it may be possible that the

Jas. C. Stone, of Madison, are mentioned in conection with the nomination by that party. The Democratic nomination, however, will be nerely nominal, since the American party is sufciently strong in that district to elect their can-

ose of making a nomination. John M. Elliott,

Esq., of Floyd, Theo. Garrard of Clay, and Capt.

didate without any difficulty. THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE TENTH DISTRICT .- The Convention asembled in Covington, Thursday, and organized y the selection of J. W. English, of Owen ounty, chairman, pro tem. All the counties were then called, and a full representation of delegates nswered to their names, except Trimble county. During the session of the Convention the utmost onfusion and disorder prevailed, especially durng the balloting,

The Convention was afterwards perm rganized by the choice of J. W. English Present, and S. F. Covington and R. Richardson

The Convention then adopted, as a basis of re esentation, the Democratic vote cast in the Tenth District in 1852, allowing one vote to each ounty for every fifty Democratic votes cast at Nominations being in order, the following gen-

leman were nominated: Maj. H. C. Harris, of Kenton; O. P. Hogan, of Grant; J. W. Leathers, of Kenton; J. A. De-Courcey, of Campbell; Hiram Kelsey, of Owen. On the fourth ballot Maj. H. C. Harris was ominated. The vote stood: Harris 73, Kelsey

On motion, Maj. Henry C. Harris was nominated by acclamation. Major Harris being then called for, addressed

he meeting. He thanked them for the honor onferred, and promised to exert himself to seure the election of the Democratic ticket; alluded to his course as Representative and Senator; sserted his warm attachment to Democratic priniples, and denounced bitterly the Know-Noth-

DECREASE IN CINCINNATI VALUATION .- The Assessor's returns for the city of Cincinnati, 855, have been made to the County Auditor These returns show a large decrease in the value f personal property, the total this year being expected to find a heavy decrease in merchants' out in these items the falling off is trifling. The ecrease is mainly confined to bankers and broers. Moneys and credits show an increase of ver a million dollars.

DIFFICULTY IN CARROLLTON .- Dr. Wm. Davidon, a physician of Madison, was forced to leave arrollton, on Wednesday, in a skiff, cross the iver and walk to Cant. Armstrong's farm, where e got on the mail boat for his home. Dr. Davidson was at Carrollton a witness in

he case of the State of Kentucky against a negro nan charged with having assisted the slaves of Giltner to run away. The State failed to make case against the negro, and he was discharged without hearing a word of the testimony of Dr Davidson, who was driven from the town by a

Kentuckian that the American cause has been advancing with fresh energy and spirit since Clark and Magoffin denounced an order made up of the purest and best men in the land as an infernal crew." Numbers were initiated in Princeton whilst those gentlemen were speaking. In the part of the county bordering on Hopkins, where the old Democratic vote has been heretoore overwhelming, the cause is espoused with ed and joined hands to disseminate "American

eader can judge from the partial list of wars now progress how efficacious the peace society has een in learning nations to war no more-in peating sv ords into plow-shares, &c., &c.

Russia is at war with France and England. ardinia is at war with Russia Sardinia is at war with Russia.

The Chinese are at war with themselves.

The South American Republics are at war.

Plenty of fighting in Mexico, all the while.

Do. do. in Central America.

The Indians in Operator, and California. Do. do. In Central America.

The Indians in Oregon and California are at war.

Kaffraria fighting the British.

ere was an awful hail-storm in Mason county t is said that when the storm subsided, the hail ay upon the ground six inches deep. One rmer says he could have shoveled up a barrel of hailstones without moving from his tracks. A number of wheat fields were very much injured

by the icy tempest. SUICIDE.—A boy named Slaughter, aged about teen years, living six miles from Princeton aldwell co., hung himself on Wednesday last On returning from the field where he was plough ing, he hung himself with the plow-line on a

yesterday, and he authorises us to say that the atement that he had ridiculed the nomination of Dr. Marshall is incorrect. In neither of his re The work on the Paducah branch of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is being prosecuted with energy. Iron continues to arrive, the track layers are at work, and a locomotive is soon Gen. Wm. Morrow, of Caldwell, ha

mounced himself a Know-Nothing candidat for Congress in the First District.

At a sale of town lots in Hickman las eek, land that was purchased two years ago a \$16 per acre brought \$6,000 per acre. of Hickman, vice Jesse Edmonston resigned.

already made their appearance in our midst. SAM IN ARKANSAS .- Says a correspondent of th

seems, the following was the result ling in matters in Arkansas at the

der the influence of the hot sun of the past few the fields are freer from weeds than we have ever

Of fruit there is an unusual abundance e are many trees, but it will pay, and pay ternities, and who desire no ambiguous alliance with northern Know-Nothings. Their aid has given the first check to this new party and annihilated its prestige of victory. But, with these facts before us, it cannot be concealed, that the main body of the opponents of the Know-Nothings is composed of Democrats. It is natural to the state of t

INDIANA BANK NOTES .- The Auditor of Indiana advertises those holding the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank at Lafavette, Merchants' Bank at Springfield, Green county Bank at Bloomfield, Government Stock Bank at Lafayette, Laurel Bank at Laurel, Bank of Connersville at Connersville, Wabash Valley Bank at Logansport, Bank of T. Wadsworth of Hartford, at Michigan City, to return the same to the successfully, though it may be possible that the nountains will raise some claim to the candidate.

The Democrats held a convention at Mancheser, Clay county, at an early peried for the purious for the anount returned will be insured and the form the amount returned will be insured and the past. I do not mean to say that this would be required as the terms of support, but I have heard it
suggested as requisite to concentrate the full energrowth as accurately as possible, and
a provata dividend thereon declared. Certificates
for the amount returned will be issued, and the
dividend on the respective banks paid upon the
dividend on the respective banks paid upon the
dividend of the cirtificates at the Auditor's
file after the 15th of August next.

The Chas. A. Marshall, Esq., one of the very

The Chas. A. Marshall, Esq., one of the very

The twenty-seventh annual Convention of Protestant Episcopal course, is an mount of protestant Episcopal in Trinity church, Covingto rotestant Episcopal church, in the diocese of K ncky, : ssembled in Trinity church, Covingto hursday morning. Bishop B. B. Smith presided; evs. Edward F. Berkley and R. McMurdy acted as they took their seats. A number of clergy from this city we observed in the body of the church. After prayer by the Bishop, Rev. Mr. Boyd and Dr. Maybin were invited to take seats in the Con-vention. Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, was invited to a seat in the charged. seat in the chancel. Several reports of committees were then read

Crystal Palace, in Paris:
From half-past ten o'clock, when the doors were opened, until noon, a continued stream of people poured in, the variety of costumes in the central aisle making quite a gay appearance. At noon the nd filed.

The following committees were appointed On Cocounts—Rev. Geo. Beckett, Dr. Alves and D. M. Fraig On Unfinished Buliness—Rev. Geo. Scheby, Judge Churchill, and Chas. Bronson. On iew Parishes—H. M. Denison, Judge Bently, and J. I. Poblicas. At 11 o'clock the Rev. H. M. Denison delivered

AFTERNOON SESSION. After the Convention was called to order, resolutions recommending Rev. R. McMurdy's school, in
Washington, Mason county, were adopted.
A motion was then made and carried that the
next session of the Convention be held at St. Paul's
church, at Louisville, commencing on the last Wednesday in May, 1856.

succeeded. Some time after one of shouting gave notice of their Majesties approach, of shouting gave notice of their Majesties approach, of shouting gave notice of their Majesties approach, and, preceded by a number of outsiders, escorted by cuirassiers of the guard, and attended by their soft an Ecclesiastical Court, which resulted in the choice of Rev. Messrs. J. N. Norton, W. H. G. Jones, N. N. Cowgill, Carter Page and Charles H. Page.

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N. N. Cowgill, Carter Page and Charles H. Page.

N. N. Cowgill, Carter Page and Charles H. Page.

# Second Day-Morning Session P. E. C. Diocese, Kentucky, for their invitation

llowing:
Whereas, a committee was appointed at the last
Whereas, a committee was appointed at the last avention, to take into consideration the affairs of elby College, and to confer with Rev. Dr. Walker d the trustees of the College, upon the subject, and hereas that committee, after a thorough consider-

that purpose.
2d. That as our only available means for the sataction of Dr. Waller's just demands, the proceds of the sale of the College property and of the tery shall be devoted to that object 3d. Resolved, However, that if, by the sale of the

tration and conduct of the students of the Insti-tion be continued upon the principles at present outrollng them, which principles this Convention o most heartily approve and commend.

Pending the discussion of the above, the Conven-on took a recess to give audience to the Bishop's anual address, and for the administration of the oly Communion. The Bishop's address is quite

Afternoon Session.

That the only resource for the payment of this

D BY A SLAVE.—About half past one o'clock this prining a slave named Margaret, belonging to Ma-

Thos. Mitchell, jr., of Danville, has been elected Cashier of the Harrodsburg branch of the Commercial Bank, vice Daniel G. Hatch having the poisoning. This morning the poisoned woman expired.—N. O. Delta, May 23-

# From the Mountains.

Col. Preston Declines.

party maintains an ominous silence in relation to the rights of the Southern States, which should fill every patriotic heart with fear. I have ever been and yet am inflexibly opposed to such prin-ciples

their candidate not on y to be the representative of their sentiments upon these topics, in opposition to the Know-Nothings, but also to coincide with them upon the general policy of the Democratic party and to yield acquiescence upon the issues of the past. I do not mean to say that this would be required as the texture of support but I have been divided as the texture of support but I have been divided.

A Paris letter-writer to one of the London jour-als writes as follows about the opening of the

LOUISVILLE, June 1, 1855.

To the Editors of the Daily Louisville 'times:
GENTLEMEN:—Many friends, irrespective of party, knowing my views to be opposed to the organization and policy of the Know-Nothings, have warmly urged me to become a candidate for re-election to Congress from this Digital. I have the An Error Corrected—Anti-Americans and Abolf-tionists—Prospects of "Sam." MOUNT VERNON, Ky., May 19.

Messrs. Editors: In a certain one of your cit rarmy arged me to become a candidate for re-effection to Congress from this District. I have stated hat I would consider the proposition and give her an answer by the 1st of June. After re-ection upon the subject, I do not think I am the appropriate person to make the canvass, and there-was decline the invitation. papers of the 9th inst., the editor says he is "in formed by a letter from Mount Vernon, the count seat of Rockeastle county, Ky., that at the e\*ection on Saturday, the 5th, the K. N. candidates receive only three votes, and that in the Jefferville (mean ing I suppose Scaffle-cane) district, the Britisi Know-Nothings succeeded in electing two out-and out Abolitionists. The editor of the Times is solt for once. The facts are these: at the election fo Magistrates on the 5th inst., in this, the town district the American candidates received the extra The old Whig party by which I was elected is disbanded. A new organization, which proposes to introduce questions of religious belief as criterions for office, and to repeal the naturalization laws under which we have lived from the beginning of our government, with the single exception of the federal interregnum under Adams, when they were extended to fourteen years, has arrayed itself in the field of politics. In addition, we find that the new party maintains an ominant silence in relation to

Magistrates on the 5th inst., in this, the town dis-rict, the American candidates received the entir-vote polled, with the exception of three votes, which were given to the Anti candidates.

Two out-and-out Abolition Magistrates wer-elected in the Scaffle-cane district, but certainly no by the votes of the American party, they having voted for their own candidates to a man. We are indebted to the Abolition Auties for the election adebted to the Abolition Anties for the ele

American canadates were elected by an almost unanimous vote.

You may set this county down for Judge Loving and Col. Hardy by a large majority. We like their views upon the American question and their temperance principles, and we will record our votes for them, and against the promoters of ignorant, continuously.

# Another "Slave Case" in Columbus.

The Philanthropists Ordered to Pay the Costs On Saturday evening the following entry was nade on the register of the American Hotel: "P. Pricon, three ladies, one child, and two servants, ew Orleans." Here was a chance for quick scented bhilanthropy. C. Langston, a colored man of this ity, made application last evening before Hon. resent, and to avoid discriminate from the free trees of the Police were stationed about the totel to keep the pence.

At 8 o'clock Mr. Ericon and the "two servants"

At 8 o'clock Mr. Ericon and the "two servants appeared, according to promise. His Honor the Judge was present, with Mr. Van Slyke, Dr. Coul ter, Mr. Carrington, as attorney for alleged captives and a large crowd of citizens. After waiting sometime, Mr. Carrington asked the servants as to their own, Mr. Carrington asked the servants as to their own, wishes. They answered that they were no detained against their will, that they had been free before leaving New Orleans, that they considered themselve, free now, and that they were expired. at the same time that I frankly avow my determination to support the principles of the party, I decline its honors. All that I ask, is the privilege to sustain by my vote the wise, great, and nobly liberal principles upon which I know the Republic is founded, and by the faithful observance of which I am profoundly conscious the social repose and political prosperity of the nation can alone be secured.

Permit me to return my heartfelt thanks to those friends, both Whigs and Democrats, who have so generally offered to give me their warm support.

servants "would be decisive of the matter, and that all parties would acquiesce." The Judge ordered

all the persons in the world) that excellent lady, Queen Maria Christiana, late of Spain. With the Prince came the Imperial Commission of Jurors. At 1½ o'clock a salute of artillery was fired, which led the assembled company to suppose that the Emperor had set out. Another dreary half hour succeeded. Some time after one c'alore the control of the co tered some admonition to such persons as had busied themselves in this matter, without knowing what was the real state of the case, or whether the parties alleged to be unlawfully in duress desired their interposition. nerr interposition.
The Sheriff obeyed the order of the court, and ent Mr. Ericon, his ladies and servans, literally a their way rejoicing nejoicing that they had ot out of a town where it seems that ladies and choice of Rev. Messrs. J. N. Norton, W. H. G. Jones, N. N. Cowgill, Carter Page and Charles H. Page.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the affairs of Suelby College, to confer with its trustees, with the Kev. Dr. Waller, and with the trustees of the town of Shelbyville, asked leave to report to-morrow, (Friday.) which was grauted.

The Convention then adjourned.

In the evening divine service was held, at which a large congregation attended. The Rev. Mr. Wallace, and the divine service was held, at which a follows:

The Emperor, with his beautiful wife by his side, both looking fatigued and careworn, remained standing on the steps of the throne, while Prince Napoleon, President of the Commission, read a "servant," must be subjected to the prying inso-speech. Nobody heart a word of this address, which seemed rather prosy, and occupied a consideration the definition of the seemed rather prosy, and occupied a consideration the definition of the servant. The sympathizers, and be brought before any follows:

and I am happy to see that confidence has been justified. I beg that you will convey my thanks to the Commissioners for their enlightened care and indefatigable zeal. I open with joy this Temple of Peace, which invites all nations to concord."

The Emperor and Empress then left their position on the platform, and proceeded, followed by their attendants, in a sort of procession, to take a cursory glance of the articles expressed on the attle when

Horrible Murder in Delaware. the details of one of the most horrible outrage oved up and down the country, threatening death and being pursued by several persons, fled to hi miles from Dover. His proceedings at his own house are thus described.

A Clergyman Deposed for Preaching in Favor of Dancing. An ecclesiastical Council at Gloucester ha

FURTHER TROUBLE IN CHRIST CHURCH.—The isgraceful wrangling at this venerable Episcopal hurch on Salem street, relative to the right of prorictorship and official authority—which exceeds nything of the kind on record since the celebrated ght at St. Luke's Church, Chelse a—still continues. In Tuursday last, Mr. George W Collamore, one of the belligerent wardens, with a few others agreeing rith him, held a conference in the church and voted to close the same on Sunday, and particularly not callow the Rey. Wm. T. Smithett, the rector to

American Organ" says:
We are informed by an intelligent Virginia Dem

The Lafayette (Ind.) Courier, of Saturday vening relates the following sad accident: "A young an by the name of Jesse Jarvis, in the employ nent of Wm. Brasket, of Randolph township, in

# Letter From Campbellsville.

CAMPSELLSVILLE, May 28, 1855. Messrs Editors: A "sincompoop," who signs mself "Junius," and who hails from Danville, has letter published in one of your city papers of May

Junius says that justice to himself and the party to which he is proved to belong, demands that he should bestow a short notice upon a class of "yelping curs" lately bred by Sam.

I suppose he means to include your correspondent "Observer" in the "class of yelping curs," as he devotes a portion of his letter to strictures upon "Observer's" communication in the Courier some time since.

to puppy noon prove latar to him, he may grow into himself.

The faint whine put forth in his article, indicates that he is of the mixed breed—hasn't got his eyes open—certainly hasn't cut his eye-teeth, and that he never will be hig enough or fast enough to "catch a Fox." Perhaps the Danville-Sag-Nicht may, by putting this and that together, imagine that "Observer" means to call him a "whining puppy," if so, I do not deay it.

I hope that "Junius" tail, however, is hig enough to evince by it what he thinks of this communication. If he is scared, he can tuck it between his legs; if he is pleased, he can wag it; and if he is mad and belligerent he can curl it fiercely over his back and "help himself."

latter article, in his own silly effusion.

The gentleman's letter is not only 'famous for stupidity and a general lack of ideas, but is essentially false in some of its statements. For instance, he says the American party is opposed to free and open discussion, and conceals its principles. Both statements I deny. Does he not know himself, by actual observation, that all newspapers, friendly to the American party, publish its principles and discuss them? Does he not know that Mr. Fox, the American candidate for Congress in his own district, and the candidates of the party everywhere, are almost daily engaged in public discussions upon their principles with their opponents? Unquestionably he

The good citizens of Logan county were coniderably warmed up last week in regard to polithe American candidate for Congress in that Hardy spoke at the same place, and the discus-Mr. Hardy, the American candidate for Lieut Governor of Kentucky, arriving in town yesterday our citizens were favored with a lengthy discussion between that gentleman and Mr. Magoffin. I was conducted in the best spirit and was possessed of much interest. Our want of space, however

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#### ANGELINA'S DISAPPOINTMENT; OR The Intercepted Letter

We will soon commence the publication of a charming original Novelette, written expressly for the Louisville Courier, by Mrs. Anna WILLS PRICE, of McLean county, Ky. We can promise our readers a richer treat in its perusal than they have had for many a day.

Job Type for Sale. We have several fonts of good Job Type, both wood and metal, for sale cheap. They are worthy the attention of country printers.

Mr. JNO. W. MURPHY, of Lexington, 1 an authorized Agent of the Courier in Kentucky. His receipts for old accounts and for new sub scriptions will be acknowledged by us.

Subscribers should bear in mind that all papers are invariably discontinued at the expiraion of the time naid for. The low price at which the Courses is furnished renders the strict entorcement of this rule indispensably necessary.

The Whig Party Still Lives. So a Court of Law has decided, and the jud

diciary is presumed to know, or rather to estab lish everything that is in doubt. The case i which this decision occurred, was tried at Dayton Ohio, last week, is reported in our interesting ex change, the Gazette of that place. It appears that Mr. Gillis sued the members of the Whig account of debts incurred during the campaign of 1852. The plaintiff swore to his account and established liability of defendants by introducing a circular of the Whig Committee with their names to it. All defendants allowed judgment to go by default, except Smith Davidson, who for the "fun of the thing" demurred to the complaint, that the Whig party was dead, and that the committee was not the administrator of its effects. The demurrer further alleged that: "The said Whig party was and had become before the filing of said petition to all intents and purpose deceased and entirely defunct-that a short time previous to the fall election in the year of ou rd 1854 it "went under" and since then has had no tangible existence—that there has been no administrator appointed to settle the affairs of said deceased party; but in the event of the ntment of said administrator the defendan will feel it his duty to advise the payment of said bill if duly presented, provided, always, that the property and effects of said deceased party, (consisting chiefly of old lumber for platforms) can be osed of at a fair price. The defendant further states that he is informed ucon reliable authority

that the said party died insolvent." The case was argued upon the demurrer l Mr. Davidson for himself, and Mr. Tilton for the plaintiff, who asserted that if the Whig party had gone under it hadn't beat the Democratie party at the operation, but he believed it would arise like the "feenicks" from its ashes, and if it did, the "Old Line" party would arise from its ashes to

meet it. The court, after a full hearing, decided that the great Whig party was not dead, but living, and its Central Committees were liable for debts con-

tracted in its behalf. So now the great question is settled judicially The Whig party is not dead in spite of Greeley. and the anti-Nebraska movement.

New York is in a fever of agitation about a certain colored gentleman, a Dr. Pennington who was denied a seat in an omnibus on accouof his color. The Tribune has a leading article on the subject and, for once, we can agree i nent with that paper on the "colored que tion." It is a little remarkable that our northern friends, who are such dear lovers of the negr race, should possess a squeamishness which is unknown at the South. Nothing is more common than for slaves to have seats in our southern stages, and if they happen to be of the feminine gender, our courtesy usually allows them undisturbed possession of the "back seat inside," unless indeed there should be white ladies enough to fill that select spot. Our southern people of color may learn from the case of Dr. Pennin ton how desirable is a position among the peop of the North and what value is to be attached to that boasted philanthropy which produces such

THE NASHVILLE RAILROAD DS. HARDIN COUN TY-VALIDITY OF THE BONDS .- We learn tha the shit of the Nashville Railroad Company against the people of Hardin county, who r fused to pay the interest on their bonds for their subscriptionship to the road, was decided in the Hardin Circuit Court at Elizabethtown vester day, in favor of the Railroad Company.

Judge Kincheloe presided in the case. Gov Helm and E. S. Worthington, Esq., prosecute in favor of the Railroad Company, and Elijah Hise appeared for the people of Hardin. They resisted on the gr, und that the law was uncon stitutional, and if so the bonds were void. Mr Worthington opened the case in a powerful argument of three hours duration, followed by Hise in a speech of interminable length. Gov. Helm's speech lasted about four hours, the entire discussion exciting much interest. Every point was decided in favor of the Railroad Company, and we hope the people all along the line are now satisfied of the constitutionality of the law and that the road will go ahead.

MAIL TO SHELBYVILLE .- A new mail route has been established between this city and Shelby ville via Eminence. It leaves every afternoon b the cars, reaching Shelbyville at 8 o'clock P. M. MARRIED IN BED .- Rev. Williamson W. Wright, of Covington, was, on Friday, married while he lay in bed seriously ill. The bride was a Miss Lucy E. Moore.

The Hon. Tom. Corwin delivered the vale dictory address at the closing of the Mechanics Fair in Cincinnati on Friday.

The bass and salmon fishing at the mouth of the Kentucky is reported to be very

makes the population of that town 2,500.

It is uncharacteristic, the humility with which we star-spangled, free, liberal, bold and chivalrous mericans wear our names. Few care to know lse than that their father bore the same appellaon, and genealogy, if not a forbidden study with as, is at least a forsaken one. There is not, let be known, a single name worn, however roudly or meekly, but has a history. It is significant of something an l obtains a derivation mewhere.

There are those surnames which have a local origin generally, if not universally, from our English ancestors. To this class do you belong, Messrs. Church, Hill, Dale, Carr, Combe, Cope, Craig, Cliff, Pitt, Flood, Hayes, Park, Holt, Hope, Warren, Wear, Green, Grove, Wood, Shaw, Lane, Street, and divers others. These are themselves void of any signification, with reference to the condition in life of those who first assumed them. Persons who bear the names of specific places in England, must not suppose that their ancestors were either lords, or possessors of such places, but, as Camden justly observes, "only that they originally came from

hem, or were born at them." The great class of surnames is derived from ons. For instance, you, our respectable

friend, Mr. Smith, "From whence came Smith, all, be he Knight or Squire, But from the Smith that forgoth at the fire."

And so in fact of you, our dear friends Tay-

lor, Turner, Baker, Cook, Cooper, Clark, &c. The great number of the family of Smith seems to be owing to this, that the Smith of the age when surnames first became hereditary, included n his mystery the work which Wheeler, Cartwright and the other Wrights afterwards performed. Sometimes we have the good old English Smith corrupted into Smythe, just as Simon the cobbler in "Lucian," when he grew rich, called himself Simonides. When such a Smith or Smythe takes his name from his furnace, it has sometimes been changed successively by his wealthier descendants into Furniss. Fur nice and Furnese. Such traits of human nature have been frequently observed in this matter of nomenclature.

Some names are derived from the christian name of father or mother. In very early time the addition to the child's name of that of his father was not unusual, and the surname s formed was transmitted to descendants when urnames became hereditary. The twelve largest families of the English race are those known under the names of Smith, Jones, Williams Taylor, Brown, Davies, Thomas, Evans, Roberts. ohnson, Robinson and Wilson, all of which except three (Smith, Taylor and Brown) are de rived from patronymics. Each christian nam gives rise to a variety of derivative surname Among those from Henry, are Harrison, Harris Hawes and Hawkins. Elias produces Ellison Elley, Ellis, Elliot and Elliotson. From David we have Davies, Davidson, Davy, Dawes, Dawson and Dawkins. From Hugh, or the Scottish Hew, we have Hughes, Huggins, Hugginson Hewett, Hewson, Hewison, Hewlet and Hewell. From Nicholas we have Nicholson, Nixon, Cole Collet, Collins, &c.

In olden time the diminutives of baptismal names were much used, and derivatives are fre quently formed from such diminutives. Thus rom Benjamin came the dimunitive Ben, and the derivative Benson; from Gregory, Gregg and Gravson: from Geffry, Jeff and Jefferson: from Gilbert, Gibb, Gibson and Gibbon; from Matthew. Matson, Mathews and Matteson; from Samuel Sams and Sampson; from Simon, Sims and Simp son; from Barthlomew, Batts, Batson, Bates and Batteson; from Richardson, Dick and Dixon. Sometimes the feminine derivatives are used, as Nelson from Nelly, Pattison from Patty, and so

on to the end. Another class comprises descriptive names, or such as were originally applied to denote bodily culiarities and mental qualities. Of these latter are Good, Goodman, Best, Sage, Wise, Meek, Moody, Joyce, Savage, Quick. The abstract is metimes used for the concrete, as Luck, Justice, tue, Jove. Bliss, &c. Those surn from bodily peculiarities are comprehensible even to the uneducated. Every one understands the neaning of Bigg, Littel, or Liddell, Long, Longman, Prettyman, Short, Crump and Armstrong So too, with Shanks, Hand, Foot, Lightfoot, and the like.

There were surnames taken from some bodily characteristic, such as we have just mentioned casionally used in our mother country centuries prior to the Norman conquest, and long be fore surnames were hereditary. Of these are White and Black, the oldest names, and if the rule upon which aristocracy is based be correct, the most noble in the language. Beda, in his account of the missionary efforts among the Saxons, refers to persons named Hewald, who were distinguished "ut pro diversa capellorum specie, unus Niger Hewald, alter Albus Hewald ceretur," or as we unlearned people should say, one was called Hewald Black, and the other Hewald White.

Of the same class are Grev. Blunt, Locke, &c all very ancient. Costume and armor also gave names. Many others were derived from the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdom. For in stance. Berne, from the hear while Wolf For and those of like nature can be easily traced. To represent minerals we have Steele, Salt, Goold, Glass, &c. While the vegetable world finds its representatives in Primrose, Lilly, Rose, Ashe, Lind, Crab, Apple, Wheaton, Wheatly, Riley, Oats, Pepper, and numerous others that we might

But this is a subject that requires the thoughtall sorts of sinuosities and to all degrees of length In what we have thus hastily and confusedly set forth, the reader will discover enough to trace up at least the origin of his own surname, be what ever it may. If he discovers himself of plebeiar derivation, so be it: if from some noble mental or bodily peculiarity, let him in all humility compare his present self to his origin, and thank his stars that he is none the worse, while he immediately sets about being worthy of his name.

Notwithstanding Col. Preston's letter of declination, which was published in the Courier yesterday morning, we understand that strong efforts are being made by the Democrats to in duce him to change his determination and to agree t) make the race for Congress. The very men who opposed him with all their power two and three years ago, are now begging him to run, and, good souls, they don't want any pledges from him at all, at all,

They think that their only chance to defeat the Know-Nothing nominee is with Col. Preston, but it is hardly probable that that gentleman will gratify their wishes. He would unquestionably make a strong race, but as we said some days ago, such is the intensity of the Native Ameri can feeling here, that even a more objectionable candidate than the one they now have could be

AGAINST SECRECY .- The New York Expri the K. N. organ in New York, has an article opposing the secrecy of the K. N.'s. It says the very genius of our institutions insists on know ing the principles of all sects and organizations religious as well as political-of knowing who the men are and what they are after. The Expres says that it will not be pardonable if, after the coming K. N. Convention at Philadelphia, the

feature of secrecy is retained. THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The Richmo Enquirer has reports from all the counties in the State except fourteen, and estimates the majority for Mr. Wise at 11,000 votes.

The Democrats have carried every Congres sional district in the State, all the late member having been re-elected.

The next State Legislature, the Enquire says, will be Democratic by upwards of forty Russian Losses .- The Marquis of Lansdown stated in the House of Lords, during a recent

For two weeks past he has been seriously ill. Three negroes, belonging to a Mr. Byrne,

of Orange Grove, Bourbon county, Ky., made | brokers in New Orleans have resolved that they A census of Owensboro', just completed, nakes the population of that town 2,500. their escape Thurslay, and crossed the river will enter into no transactions after 1 o'clock about ten miles below Cincinnati.

How We Come by Our Surnames. The New Art of Breeding Fish.

The attention of anglers, as well as of scientific nen, in Europe has lately been much occupied with the different modes of artificial fish-breedng, and as the subject is well worthy of public ttention, we take this opportunity to refer to The attention of mankind to this branch findustry dates back to the year 1751, in which ount de Goldstein established the possibility of artificial fecundation of trout's eggs. An exract from Geldstein's work was inserted in a rork called Soiree's Helvetiennes, and in 1770 Morceau gave a translation of it in the third vol ame of his Traite general des Peches. About th ame time Jacobi, a German naturalist, published an interesting letter upon the art of bringing up salmon and trout, and on the production of these fish by means of artificial fecundation. At a late date successful experiments were made in Grea Britain by Dr. Knox, Mr. Boccius, Mr. Shaw and Mr. A. Young. In 1835 Signor Busconi published, in the seventy-ninth volume of the Biblio theca Italiana, new observations on the development of fish, and gives some details of the artificia ecundation of the eggs of the tench and ablette Notwithstanding these varied and widely extended labors of men of science, it remained for two poor and illiterate fishermen to develope more ally the plans for the production of fish ab ovo and although the discovery of these peasants had been forestalled by the labors of past ages, yet they were as really the founders of this new branch industry as were their more highly cultivated and fortunate predecessors. The names of these two persons were Gehin and Remy. They lived n one of the most secluded valleys of the chain of Vosges, pursuing their humble, occupation of

decrease and the threatened extinction of many pecies of fish awakened their minds to the neces sity for some plan which should have for its end he propogation and continuation of the icthyoogical fauna of their neighborhood, and with a are and praisworthy perseverance seldom found nongst the class to which they belonged, they arefully watched the natural process of hatching in situ and developed therefrom the present anner of breeding by artificial means. On the incement of their discovery the scientific orld was, of course, in commotion. Envoys rom the academies of Holland, Strasturg, and Paris came to the inventors to be assured of the eality of their claims. They were called to Paris, heir names inscribed among the members of the academy of sciences, and were honored by invitations to dine with different persons of high rank. This was the reward of their valuable utilitarian discovery! If the smallest pattern of an academician—one called to his chair for a uccessful piece of poetry-had made such a disovery, he would by this time have had crosses from every sovereign in Europe; but these are only two fishermen! The subject and the mode of artificial fecundation is one well worthy the attention not only of the disciples of Isaac Walon, but one which should possess much interest for agriculturists and amateur farmers. This ocess will enable us to have, within easy reach and at a very cheap rate, all those delicate fish which are so esteemed by epicures, and which are ow only to be had by a few fortunate men of

One of the amateur farmers of our neighbornoed has been very successful in his attempts to raise gold and silver fish from spawn, and we beeve has the intention to try other varieties. We annot urge too strongly upon the fishermen and rmers of our vicinity to turn their attention to the cultivation of fine varieties of fish, for they might be made as much an article of food as sheep or cattle, and with far less trouble.

The following is the manner of procuring the pawn and treating the fish: "When they come ip to spawn catch a male and female of the same ecies, taking the female first, hold her by the back with the left hand, and, to prevent her from struggling violently, press her head and body against you; with the other hand gently stroke the men. In a few moments she will become nieted; then take a vessel filled with watershould the fish still struggle call in the assistant of another person-then taking the thumb and ore-finger of the right hand, press lightly the belly rom top to bottom." The operator must be careful not to press with too much force, for if the proper time has been chosen, the eggs will be ssed out by a very gentle force, and if this is not the case be assured that the proper time has not yet arrived. "When, by a number of these passes, the eggs are all pressed out, a male fish is taken and operated on in the same manner; the milt thus expressed from the male falling into the receptaculum and giving the water a white hue, stir the mixture gently about with the hand or the tail of the fish. Before the mixture of the milt with the water covering the eggs, their color is a pale orange and transparent. After the mixture, the eggs that have been fecundated assume a brownish hue and a black speck appears in the centre of each. After this the water must be changed once or twice more. When the fecunation is complete some of the eggs will appear white; remove them, as they are lifeless and will nly destroy the living ones.

The next thing necessary is a box, pierced with great number of small holes, in order to let the water have a free passage through the box, and still keep it purged from impurities, which would otherwise be deposited upon them and retard of revent altogether their hatching. The bottom of the box is covered by a bed of fine gravel, and on this is placed the fecundated eggs. Each box should contain but one brood of eggs. The ful to be but once put on the trial to follow through | box is then closed, a hole is dug for it in the gravelly bottom of a running stream of fresh vater, in which it is placed and gravel strewed overit. The box, so placed, is left for a month or two, or longer should this not suffice, when the young fish will commence to appear. They should be kept inclosed from eight to fifteen days. according as their numbers are small or great, then they should be set at liberty in the same vater as that in which they were hatched. The fish thus produced must still be fed with meat poked, and the fibres of it separated into small ieces; when they grow somewhat older they may be left to seek their own food, and in course of time will reward the operator for his trouble by furnishing his table with fish of his own

We leave this subject, regretting that space and time has forced us to treat it so imperfect ly, and refer those who may become interested n the subject of pisciculture, to a little work called "Artificial Fish Breeding," by W. H. Fry, where a resumé of all the labors in this departent of practical science may be found, and to

ost prolific ever known. A farmer, three miles ield. He counted on one stalk sixty-five shoots, them." each of which was bearing grain.

BULLITT COUNTY .- We understand that Phi Lee, Esq., is a candidate for the Legialature is ne county of Bullitt. Mr. Lee was a member he interests of his constituents with great faith fulness. They cannot do better than return him. He is every inch an American.

Ben Hardin Helm, a son of ex-Gover Helm, is an American candidate for the Legisla ure in Hardin county. Mr. H. is a graduate of West Point, served some time in the army, is a ractitioner of law, and in every way well qualied to represent his county.

More Runaways .- The Carrollton Time avs: Five more negroes availed themselves of the under-ground railroad facilities for reaching Canada, a few days since. They were from

HEAVY DAMAGES .- A verdict for seven the and five hundred dollars has been obtained Henderson county, Tennessee, against Rev. libel uttered in that paper.

The hot season having arrived, the sugar Kentucky 6 per cents at \$103½.

River New

Low WATER .- The river continues to fall quite apidly, despite the rainy weather, with only four et two inches water in the canal last evening, by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours the river had receded eight inches, and it is now wer than at any former period this season. The reather yesterday was warm, the thermometer have ing risen to 74, with very hard rains early in the ming and raining again last night. It was rainng hard at Cincinnati, and the prospects of a rise e favorable.

Passengers that left Cincinnati vesterday on the rs report heavy rains all through Indiana, and all the tributary streams rising fast. Boats that arrived at Cincinnati Tuesday evening report the Scioto welling and the Ohio rising a little at Portsmouth.

## The Virginia Election.

It is amusing, says the Cumberland Herald, to ote the change in the tone of the pap-fed organs of the administration in Ohio since the election of Mr. Wise in Old Virginia. During the contest they half conceded his probable defeat, spoke of his ntemptuously as a sort of renegade-Whig-Tylorite, with but slight claims on the Democrat party, and prepared themselves to be as resigned as possible, when joining the funeral train of their party, stretching from Maine to Iowa. The first lightning flashes from Western Virginia after the election, as all remember, were favor able to Sam, and the organs piped still more gubriously. But the second flashes began turn the tables, and Wise at once became a ery clever Democrat. The third and fourth flashes made him the very Hercules of the party, who had laid Sam sprawling, and stood with heels on neck of the arch-enemy of the spoils-loving demagogues. Jubilations knew no bounds Cannon thundered from city to city, the dusty Whilst engaged in their daily avocation, the Chapmans that had taken no airings, save to ow over insignificant victories in scattering ownships, villages and cities for a year or more, ere brought out and set to splitting their throats, as of old, and the recent Whig-Tylerite was transformed to the greatest and best of Democratic demi-gods. How they ro r! how the shout! just as though Virginia for seventy years had not voted one way on Presidential elections

Funny, is it not? The New York Express editors have some in erest, we believe in Virginia soil, and are well osted upon Virginia characteristics. They prounce her now but a secondary State in the nion, and assert that Illinois and Georgia, o e second-class States, are more important and we more real influence in the Union. That the ejudices of her farmers are unconquerable at there is never anything to diversify her pol ics-and that Virginia must be set down a rtain to go for the Democratic candidate-b t Martin Van Buren, William Lloyd Garrison or Rev. Antionette Brown. The word, not the ense, tickles the majority of the people. The Express adds:

This Virginia election, in only one point of view important, and that is, in the resuscitation f the so-called Democratic party. There has een a funeral among that party—and the only orthorn member left of New Hampshire, was puried the other day. Virginia starts it again into ite—puts it upon the track—and shows that it is out all stone dead—quite nothing more. It is the ame "Old Virginia" that voted for Van Buren gainst Harrison, and for Pierce against its old galant Scott who for keins high the light and some property of the property o nt Scott, who, for being his birth place, has ma tas illustrious in our day as it was for being the birth place of Washington. And it will be "Old Virginia," till the free school riddles the Accomacs and the Isles of Wight—till the locomotive and telegraph rattle with thunder and lightning through all the Alleghenies, and in all her valleys and ridges be produced it is true, was with virtalized to the control of he produces, it is true, many intelligent, nav. i rious men-some of the very best of our ratesmen—but a majority of her farmers and plant ers are prejudiced—fanatical, bigoted on politics unlearning nothing—however much they learn. I is enough for Massachusetts to go one way—fo Virginia, right or wrong, to go the other.

More Fillibusters. We understand that a fillibustering party, havir a new destination, is in progress of rapid organi zation in the South. This party purposes to g hence to Matamoras. Their particular field of operation is not known, but their design is said to be to take possession of some one of the Mexican States, to confiscate the lands and personal es services in the cause of freedom." The ex edition is under the command of a distinguished uthern gentleman who has heretofore held sevral positions of trust. We have not heard of their organization elsewhere, but we are assured that three hundred men are ready to embark from this city. Sixty of this number left Louisville yes erday. The expeditionists are said to have he sympathy and expect the support of a strong party in Mexico. The expedition has so far been rganised with the most absolute secrecy, as none f their movements have heretofore transpired We are unable to inform our readers as to the ecise objects of the new fillibusters, but w hink that the statements made above are relia ble. Should the expedition succeed in reaching Matamoras, there is every probability of their eing able to carry out their plans against the Mexican government. What Uncle Sam will o in the event of their success, remains to b

We confess our astonishment at the im nense sales of Hurley's Sarsaparilla, and occa onally ask ourselves. Is it possible Hurley has s far succeeded as to monopolize the market? The facts are so beyond all doubt, and though we had the highest opinion of the medicine, and from the very first gave it a decided preference, yet i would appear almost incredible that such extended and liberal patronage would greet its introduc tion. There remains then but one thing to be decided, (its superiority over ALL OTHER COMPOUNDS is satisfactorily settled,) and that is to continue reparing it exactly by the same process, and of equal strength, and the result will doubtless be a lossal fortune.

DESPERATE AFFRAY IN SHELBY .- We learn rom the Shelby News, that at Rockville, in the outheastern part of that county, on Friday last. the 1st inst., a desperate affray occurred between Mr. James C. Hite and Mr. William M. Nolan There had been some previous misunderstanding etween the parties, and on that morning, Mr olan being at the store at Rockville, Mr. Hite ame there and renewed the difficulty. In the racas which ensued, Hite received two very se ere cuts-one on the side of his face, the other one of his arms, and four stabs, one only of which is deemed very severe, as it probably itered the cavity of the body. Nolan was cut badly on the head with iron weights by Hite.

CHICAGO.—The editor of the St. Louis Intell rencer has recently visited Chicago. He says that "one-half of the population is made up of tide-waters, runners, and beggars, who add mor the wealth of the city than the other half. which work we are principally indebted for this He further says that "Chicago is a city, bought, built and boarded in by owners who live in the GREAT WHEAT CROP .- We learn that the East. It is rented out to sixty or seventy thou wheat throughout Jesserson county never looked sand people, on condition that they make th ner than now, and that the yield will be the most of it-a condition which all agree is to the uttermost complied with. The landlords living in nly from the city, has a field of wheat which he New York, the tenants invariably look to the says is in perfect condition, and anticipates a large | East for improvements and for money to make

J. Q. A. King, Esq., is a candidate for the State Senate in McCracken and Caldwell coun ties. Mr. K. was a member of the last Hous and one of the very best representatives in that of the House at the last session, and represented body. He will be a working member of the Senate, and add in furtherance to his industry the graces of oratory. The mountains, where he rmerly resided, were honored with his services the lowlands must see that they secure his ability in the next Legislature. It is useless to sa Mr. King is all over an American.

The army worm is making great ravage in Shelby county. The News suggests to those farmers on whose grounds these worms are nu nerous, to sow a mixture of salt and air-slacked ime over the fields where worms are at work. We have not a doubt it will prove an effectual

Sales in New York, May 30 of \$6,000

Death of a Good Man.

In the Courier of Wednesday we briefly al luded to the death of Chas. Quirey, the Sheriff of Jefferson county. Mr. Q. died at his residence in this city Tuesday night at 11 o'clock, after a protracted illness from disease of the lungs. He was a native of the county and fifty-four years of age. As a merchant, manufacturer, and public officer, he was well known in this community and highly esteemed. In all these relations he astained through his life the most blameless reutation. His character for integrity, for honor and for minliness was beyond censure. No one ever attached the intention of wrong to any ac of his life. Where errors marked his course of conduct, they resulted from the judgment and

not from the heart. Mr. Quirey was for many years an extensierchant in this city. Afterwards he officiated as Sheriff, and at the second election under the ew constitution he was chosen by the people High Sheriff. Last August he was re-elected to second term, by a large majority over a popular ompetitor. In his official capacity he served the State and the people with great fidelity, n man having ever occupied that position who gave reater satisfaction. He was just both to his onstituency and the Commonwealth, serving each like without fear or favor.

About thirty years ago Mr. Quirey became of ected with the Baptist Church, and since the as been a leading member of that denomin: tion erhaps it was in his church relations that this stimable gentleman best displayed his noble raits of character. He was emphatically a good nan; a Christian not only in name, but in every eed of his life. As an officer in the churchwing been many years a deacon-he was more erviceable to the establishment of his peculia; aith in this city than any other man. In the Baptist Churches of Kentucky his memory will ng be cherished.

Mr. Quirey leaves a wife, daughter, and son to eplore his loss. The funeral services will be held to-morro

Thursday) afternoon in the Walnut-street Bapist Church at 3 o'clock. Candidates.

of the American party for the State Senate in the district composed of the counties of Bourbon and John B. Huston, Esq., has received the nomination of the American party as a candidate for the Legislature in the county of Clarke. Mr. luston is one of the ablest men in the State, and

J. Kemp Goodloe, Esq., is a candidate for the egislature in the county of Woodford. Roger Hanson, Ecq., and Dr. Spurr are the andidates of the American party to represe ayette county in the next General Assembly. James A. Russell, Esq., is the American candate for the House of Representatives in Todd

Robert Forsythe, American, and C. C. Smid y, anti, are candidates in Mercer county. Mr. Thurman, American, and W. B. Reed anti, are candidates for the Legislature in Laru

B. Hardin Helm & Dr. R. B. English are the nerican candidates for Hardin county.

Dr. ALEXANDER K. MARSHALL.-The Lexagton Observer and Reporter is authorized by r. Marshall to say that the statement that he ad declared, in a speech, that "in his very heart e cordially despised Mr. Clay," is wholly destiate of foundation. The Doctor says "it had its rigin with some malicious person who reported the Maysville Eagle that he had used the exression in a speech at Aberdeen, Ohio, during he presidential canvass of 1848." We have lways heard the matter differently. We were nformed that in a speech at Georgetown, in 847, he villified Henry Clay bitterly, and closed ais remarks by saying (after assuming a position f defiance, and slapping his hand on his heart) within my heart of hearts I hate him." We vere further informed that Messre. Morehead and Trabue, in their replies, severely scorned him for naking such remark. If we have been advised orrectly, the statement can be substantiated by nce was present and heard the speeches of the

We have also been told that so bitter was Dr. Marshall towards Native Americanism, during the canvass alluded to above, that when he was arged by a prominent citizen of Scott county, whose name is in our possession, to decline the canvass, as the Democrats did not wish to run a andidate, but desired to let the contest be between Morehead and Trabue, he declared that "he came out for the purpose of preventing the party from running after the hellish doctrine of Na

SAILING OF THE WALKER EXPEDITION -The rig Vesta, with the Walker expedition on board, eft San Francisco during the night of the 4th of May, having been detained to that time by a ibel taken out by those who had provisioned their essel. This having been settled, an attachment on some other matter was issued, and a deputy sheriff placed on board. The San Francis

Herald says: On Thursday night, the sheriff's deputy was On Thursday night, the shering a deputy was paining the deck, when Col. Wilker came up and requested him to come down into his cabin, in order hat he might show him some papers which he had in his possession. The deputy sheriff went below, when Col. Walker produced a lurge bundle of paints with the control of the contro rs done up in red tape, and immediately both h while so engaged, the deputy sheriff thought he perceived a motion quite unusual in ships at anchor, and started to go on deck, but his impetuosity was checked by feur or five of the expeditionists, who, armed to the teeth, suddenly made their approximate.

ray—that under the circumstances there o use in taking the matter to heart, and concluse bringing forth a basket of champagne from ship stood out to sa. The expeditionists, num ach man having been provided with two six-shoot rs, a bowie knife, and a Misssissippi rifle, which ar onsidered the best tools for the development of th

The American party have nominated D A. Foss and J. H. Deatherage, Esq., as canidates for the Legislature in Jefferson county nd WM. T. HAGGIN, Esq., for the Senate in the ounty and 7th and 8th wards of the city. We o not know the Legislative candidates, but are told the nominations are good ones. Mr. HAGGIN s a worthy, reliable and intelligent gentleman, and will make a useful and influential Senator.

SEVERE COUGH. Those who are troubled with a cough, or any dis se of the Lungs, may perhaps be interested i HOLLANSBURG, Darke Co., Ohio

gers' LIVERWORT and TAR has been the ans of rescuirg me from the grave, I feel it a ty to write you the particulars of my case, for benefit of those who may be afflicted with that ox (who stands high in the treatment of dis

ne pest of nearth!

Respectfully yours,

I hereby certify that I was the attending physian in the above case, and that the above statement is strictly true. wm. w. FRENCH, M. D. Mr. E. B. Taylor, proprietor and editor of the reenville Patriot writes as follows:

ate of this county, will do much to sell your me ine in this region. He is a man of high standing aw him myself when I did not think he could li

to direction. It does not taste quite as well as your veet-meats; but, if after a few doses you do not dady your health and beauty reviving, your step elastic and vicorous, the whole system refreshed and invicorated like a spring morning, then your case is hopeless; and full the valuable certificates we possess go for naught. It is the greatest purifier of the blood known; is perfectly harmless, and at the same time powerfully efficacious. See advertisement.

Maler against Bishop Smith.—Cin, Gaz.

Was one privateroom in which "the gennine article," not in original packages, was furnished in any quantities, and ease of draught, supertor to any single mower and in vicing and ease of draught, supertor to any single mower and in vicing and east the first and the same privateroom in which "the gennine article," not in original packages, was furnished in any quantities, and ease of draught, supertor to any single mower and in vicing and packages, was furnished in any quantities, and ease of draught, supertor to any single mower sent, it is presumed that the hours offered is that private room were samples of the supplies he has in private room were samples of the supplies he has in private room were samples of the supplies he has in private room were samples of the supplies he has in private room were samples of the supplies he has in private room were samples of the supplies he has in private room were samples of the supplies he has in private room were samples of the supplies he has in private room were samples of the supplies he has in private room were samples of the supplies the supplies he has in private room were samples of the supplies that the first and the convention of the correction of th time powerfully efficacious. See advertisement.

Letter from Virginia.

[Correspondence of Louisville Courier.]

RICHMOND, May 29th, 1855. Messrs Editors: The Know-Nothing party ha en defeated in Virginia, partly by an increase reign population, partly for want of thoroug ganization in some of the councils, and partly by the superhuman efforts made by the Democracy ven as it was to desperation by the very content lation of the foe they were to encounter. Wise's ajority will be from ten to twelve thousand. This esult has surprised all hands, but we are not dis-ouraged. We have resolved never to give up he ship. The vote claimed by Sam has been cast, and the rapid growth of the party and the number nd the rapid growth of the party and the number its new members has not stopped increasing for moment. Let no one think Sam is dead; his aneral sermon has been announced in the Richmond apers, and, if it is preached, he will be in attendance and give such physical demonstration as will be most apt to prove his existence. The next Predential election will be a day of terror to the corpust and pulleted Demogracy of Virginia. Time is I the party wants to make it invincible, it of Virginia then be discovered. pt and polluted Democracy of Virginia. nia then be discouraged, when her son "CAYENNE."

The Horticultural Exhibition. Below we annex the cfficial report of the Horcultural Exhibition held at Mozart Hall, on Sat arday, as furnished us by Mr. Fiske of the Mer. chants' Exchange:

In the floral department there was a creditable display of Mrs. C. C. Cary exhibit: d a small and beautiful baske of anged very tastefolly orence Anderson exhibited a moss basket with relety of frut and flowers which excited much ad-The same hady exhibited one large basket boquet t flowers, arranged in a style of taste that spoke ighly in her praise.

Mrs. Austin Peay exhibited a rich table boquet of rose erbenas and other flowers, arranged very neatly.

Miss Helen Thompson exhibited a basket of an extensi autifully arranged. Miss Francis Craik exhibited an elegant wreath of vario hrs. B C. Levi, one rich basket of ro es, La Reine, Queen

f the Prairie, and other varieties, neaty arranged; also, al lezant wreath of flowers.

Mrs. Elias Dorser, one handsome boquet.
Miss E. Mixa beautiful boquet of fine roses.
Miss Amelia Hite exhibited a boquet of fine noissetto oses, chromotella, soliatares, &c.
Mrs. George Hensohn, a bouquet of fine roses.
Miss Mary Ormsby, one beautiful boquet of roses.
Miss Mary Ormsby, a boquet of roses, white moss and other Miss Betsy Anna Snooks paid her respects to the exhibin by a variety of fruits, vegetables, flowers and a facetiou tter. Hobbs & Walker exhibited two pyramid boquets of rose ose warker exhibited two pyramid boquets of ro usumack, &c. Also magnolia macrophylla bloor to k Serb exhibited, so usual, a large variety s; one consisting of flowers, of fancy pelargonius states of honesuckle, amaryllis, pinks a pewas cred table to the taste of the exhibite so exhibited fine specimens of calcoolams and carranged with geranium leaves. Chenoweth exhibited the bloom of the magnol, yila, and glanca. Maj. James Sudduth, of Bath, is the candidate

nations in 6100m.

ames A. Richardson, a handsome boquet, containing fine
comens of the lamarque rose mass rosebuds. &c.

une: Stevens, Hovey's Seedling. Elack Prince and wor's Prolific, with plants of each for Prince and committee believed the on to set out and test further.

usby Hite, Burr's new Pine (pure) and Hovey's Seewell grown and fine, J. C. Brooks, Keen's and Hovey od specimens, unit exhibited eight gallons of Hovey's Seed-ell grow fruit and delicious flavor. .-W. P. Young, Ind., exhibited Black Tartar-e de Choise, both fine specimens. einsohn, May Duke, Late Duke, Elton and an. reth New Richmond, or Kent, May Duke

imens.

obbs & Walker—Elton, fine and large Coe's Transpar
splendid cherry, Kentish, Bik. Taitarian, not ripei
nn ng's Model, very fine, endid cherry, Kentish, Bik. Taitarian, not ripen ig's Model, very fine, s Stivers—Blk. Tartarian, Cluster cherries. ence Young—Blk. Tartarian, £ arly Richmond, May

Vegetables.
Mrs. Ormsby Hite exhibited Ear v Mixed Neshanoc Po Rebards-Pure Neshan c jotatoes, well-grown Mrs. A. J. Bal ard-Very fine white Asparagns, 41esterman—K hlrabbe turnip, 17 1-2 inches in ci est pie plant 4 1-4 inches in circumference and nsohn-Selician lattuce, 3 feet 11 inches m c

The Skunk's Tactics in the Crimea The Philadelphia Cazette thus comments upo new system of strategy, recently adopted with access, by the French commander before Sebas "But we come now to a feature in the late ad ices from the seat of war, which, we confess, has taggered our credulity more than anything that

into the enemy's fortifications, and that the measure has been eminently successful. If this be true, it merits the contempt of the civilized world. It is a mode of warfare to which a brave and honorable adversary would not descend, and which even a savage might be ashamed to employ.

"The fortunes of the besiegers must, indeed, be desperate, when they are driven to expedients so desperate, when they are driven to expedients as unworthy of this age. Defeat, the most absolute and mortifying, would be preferable, one should think, to a generous enemy, to a triumph achieved by such cowardly and infamous means. To conque a gallant foe, whom the usual arts and implement of military science cannot vanquish, by smoking him to death with poisonous guses, is an act a which the many leaves of this century were leaves. If the balls from the allied lines cannot batter dov etter to abandon the siege altogether than to

"SAM" IN KENTUCKY .- The editor of the St Louis Intelligencer, who was recently on a visit

to our State, thus writes to his paper from Boyle We think we know something of "Sam's foot withink we anow something of "Sain's look frints" in St. Louis; but one must visit Kentucky and study polities here awhile, before he can fully comprehend the amazing revolution that "Sain" has effected. It takes the thorough-going, amans to do justice to such an "institution' he American party, and they are doing it.

Kentucky deserves to name the next President,
the is a Know Nothing, as a just tribute to the
errfect abandon with which she has adopted the
datform of the new organization and decapitated
he shricking forms of the Whig and Democratic
ustics. And she is not slow in putting forward a ties. And she is not slow in putting forward a esidential candidate, for Kentucky never was hur over-much diffidence. I am assure! by "one who ows," that the friends of Garret Davis feel almost

firmer and braver man, a purer patriot or more onest politician than Garret Davis. He has the honest politician than Garret Danis. He has the intellect, the will, the honesty, and the "good report" that a man of eminent office should have. And it is literally true, that Henry Clay, (whom the nation now loves and mourns,) long ago expressed openly the opinion that "if there was a man left in the country sufficiently honest, pure and courageous to contend against and put down the corruptions and abuses of power that now threaten the ons and abuses of power that now threaten t he exalted patriotism of Henry C ay are revered

f trade established between these two cities; and i ms to us, if the proper exertions were made by business men of each city, so desirable a resul ould be brought about in a very short time. The ouisville merchants say that they will sell to us as acap and on as reasonably long time as the merchants of Cincinnati. They have authorized the ablication of this proposition, and they will comply ith it. That Louisville ought to be, of the two, he better market for the South there can be no publy, and it is equally true that Louisville ought a sell as cheaply as any city in the West. So, is ther respects she can make a more favorable con arison with other cities on the Ohio. She is no innat; and Lousville should be the 'provision' anaket for the South, as it is our market for bagging nd rope and live stock. Of the "dollars and cents" spect of this subject, however, our business men re better informed than any person who is not enaged in the trade, and we shall make no further But there are political considerations which should ace the southern merchants to buy at Lonisvill

ople-assume to lecture us in reg rd to the eco

Letter from Montgomery County.

vept the field.

It is said that every magistrate and constable ceted in this county, on the 5th inst., was a near dative to the "young chap." The Sag Nichts, copponents of Sam, by whatever name they as

e, are in a furious rage about our district ele

on. In fact some of them, according to their sto

on. In fact some of them, according to their story, are near on the eve of leaving; and I should not e at all surprised that in the early part of August nere is a remarkably large Sag-Nicht expedition tted out and rendezvoused at "Fort Despair," near-ne mouth of "Salt River," to embark on that desonding stream and "row up," if possible, against a might current to their place of finel designation.

mighty current to their place of final destination at blissful asylum "Delitescence," where many od, old, fallen political spirits have fled. Such un

good, old, iallen political spirits have fied. Such unheard of, overwhelming emigration as will pass up that noble stream will be a great epoch in the political history of this country. The unterrified will fairly "wake up the ratives" along the banks as they pass. I sincerely hope they may find the

ream in good navigable condition, so that their assage on that solemn occasion may be as pleasant

sage on that solemn occasion may be as pleasant i agreeable as they could expect. I would just in conclusion to all those that think it at all bable that it will be necessary for them to make oyage up that notable "branch" during the suldays of August, to apply early to the proper aucrities, and, if possible, secure a good berth, as I sily believe it will be crowding times among the all River, emforants.

The Kentucky Episcopal Convention.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

After prayer by the Bishop, the members of the overtion who indulged in such severe remarks

the day previous, made explanations to each er, and apologized to the Convention. Bishop

et brotherly love continue."

After some informal remarks as to the Shelby ollege dispute, the following preamble and reso-

tion were adopted: Whereas, The Directors of Shelby College did,

n May, 1854, declare the chair of Theology vacant; herefore, in the opinion of this Convention, Dv Valler is not entitled to any compensation for giving entructions since that date to students of theology;

Resolved, That where, in the opinion of the ec-clessiastical authority of this diocese, pious young men should receive instructions in theology at the Shelby College, that upon the recommendation of such authority, the Trustees of the Theological. Fund are authorized to make such provisions. The subject of the Lottery Fund to arise from a scheme granted by the Legislature of Kentucky, for the benefit of Shelby College, which has been the matter of which discussion for years in the Con-

SUBE REMEDY FOR THE CURCULIO.—Mr. James

l'aylor, of St. Catherine's, C. W., near Niagara

Falls, gives the following account of a pretty

uperb, &c., being perfectly loaded; but mark the esult. On examining my trees last fall, I found ill that I had applied the mixture to in a dying

f fear and hope. It must be confessed, even by its

end in supporting the shop-keepers. This won the given us some hundreds. However, the

THE WESTERN INDIANS-THEIR DISPOSITION

to sit down.

inty as expressed in the rules of their faith

SNOLLYGOSTER.

Salt River" emigrants.

The Weather-Prospect for Fruit-Locusts-Sam, &c. [Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

— We learn that a gentleman named ob reached our city on Monday evening last and complained to our city pelice that he had been rob \$2,500 on the cars, and also pointed out two men, whom he suspicioned of the robbery. Our vigilant officers repaired immediately to the hotel, at d but for the opportune interference of the Mayor would have had them safely ledged in the caliboose. He fortunately discovered that one gentleman was Col. Jeff. Davis, See etary of the United States Treasury, in time to save him the mortification of an arrest. The affair excited considerable merriment, and the Secretary laughed as heartily as the rest at what liked to have proved an awkward blunder.—Atalanta (Ga.) Examener, May 30. AARON'S RUN, KY. Messrs. Editors: The weather at this time is arm, pleasant and seasonable, with fine growing howers. Wheat is heading out very low, owing to the dry spring, yet it bids very fair to make a ine crop. Corn generally came up very well, and ooks quite promising. Grass in some neighbor oods is scarce, in others plenty, owing principally hoods is scarce, in others plenty, owing principally to the partiality of the rains. There never was a better prospect for fruit of all kinds.

The locusts have made their appearance in vast numbers in the last few days. I hear of some orchards being, as it were, litterly alive with them, and there is great danger apprehended by many that they will seriously injure fruit and fruit trees, as well as many other things they may select as their absolute daying their may be come visit with us.

The News.

-We learn that a gentleman named ob

a (Ga.) Examiner, May 30.

The New York Herald gives a biographical ketch—written after the manner of Plutarch—of George Law. Geceze was born in the town of Jackon, Washington county, New York, in 1806. His ather was a farmer who, from keeping the largest lairy in his region, won the name "Butter John." His son George remained a farm boy up to the age of 17, when he started out "on his own hook." From a farmer he turned to a tricklayer, and from thence cose by degrees into a contractor for building dams, sands, railroads, &c. un 1837, he ventured his foris well as many other things they may select as their abode during their unwelcome visit with us. Rumor reports that that "tarnal, mysterious, nvisible" politician, "Sam," is in our county, whispering his soft, winning notes to the old parties; and actually many of each have concluded that the "young man" is about right; at least they are willing to try him on. From present appearances it seems the "Sag-Nichts" have no business in Montgomer, as "Sag-Nichts" have no business in chievements in great practical enterprises are well nown to the public. ontgomery, as "Sam" has already been in and vept the field.

known to the public.

— During the present season an unusual and severe epidemic prevailed in certain portions of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and Can da, which has, in some cases, been attended with severe losses. The disease has most nearly resembled what is known as the stomach staggers, in works of veterinary practice, and is attributed to the use of meadow hay, or hay from fields that are occasionally overflowed, and in which a weed of qualities noxious to horses abounds, and is inseparable from the overnower, and it with the court of horses abounds, and is inseparable from the grass. Horses that have been lying idle d'ring the winter, preparatory for the summer travel, have been the most fatally attacked, and many very valuble animals have been lost.

-Hon. Erastus Brooks, of the New York Express, is seriously ill of an affection of the lungs and general debility, induced by his very close attention to his duties during the last session of the Legislature. Mr. Brooks has won for himself a high reputation as a controversial writer, by his able, masterly, and complete defense of himself from the gress invantation areas his receiving the control of the control of the pressure of the control of the mputations upon his veracity made by Archbisho Hughes; and we hope he will live yet many year to enjoy the fame of having effectually answered and fully silenced such an antagonist. - R. M. Mellen has mysteriously disappeared

s selling at two dollars per barrel.

The Crops.

-Virginia papers speak despondingly of the ath, fly and bug have greatly injured the wheat -The drouth continues in the Sou tern parts of Louisiana. At Alexandria water

-In West Tennessee and North Mississippi the ops are very promising. -The peach prospect in Michigan was never --- The Hopkinsville Patriot notices refreshing

The peach crop in the vicinity of Madison, indiana, will be unusually large.

The fly is committing ravages in the wheat become the committee of the committee oughout Delaware. The crops in the interior of Georgia are very wheat is now ready for the sickle.

Later from California-Arrival of the Daniel Webster-Page, Bacon & Co. Again Shut up. Webster-Page, Bacon & Co. Again Shut up. New Orleans, May 30.—The steamer Daniel Webster, with two weeks later dates from California, ha-arrived at this port.

The steam r Star of the West left Aspinwall on the 24th ult., for New York, having on b. ard two nundred passengers and \$800,000 in specie.

A large party was waiting at Greytown to join the Kinney expedition to Central America, and were looking out for him and his party with intense anxiety.

the matter of much discussion for years in the Con-vention, was disposed of by referring the same to the directors of Shelby College, in connection with Dr. Waller, to make such disposition as they may were looking out for him and his party
lense anxiety.

As soon as the steamer arrived at San Francisco,
bringing intelligence of the second failure of Page
& Bacon, of St. Louis, considerable excitement ensued among the creditors of the San Francisco house
and the effects of Page, Bacon & Co., were immediately attached and the bank closed.

The general news from California is not of special interest. aller, the committee to whom they were referred ported that they do not deem it necessary to take action, as they have been sufficiently considered ntion, and leave to withdraw the same vas granted.

After religious services, the Convention adjourned nine die.—Cin. Gazette.

nt growing out of the affairs of Page, Bacon & Co. had an unfavorable influence upon money mat-ters and business generally in San Francisco.

MARSHALL—CHIEF JUSTICE. SIMPSON, STITES, AND CRENSHAW effectual remedy for the great pest of the plum grower, the curculio. The only objection to it The Court assembled. Present—Marshall, Chief Justa ad Simpson and Stites, Judges. s, that after it cures, it is pretty certain to kill: Our locality being much infested with the curen orders, Same vs Ethiots, Same vs Ethiots, Same vs Ethiots, Same vs Eduar, Hart; Same vs Eduar, Hart; Same vs Eduar, Hart; Same vs Wilson, Montgomery, Same vs Caragdale, Jefferson; Same vs Garnett, &c., Christian; Cornelins vs Commonwealth, Christian; Herten vs Same, Catter; were argued. writer resided, as effectual remedy against its rav-ages, allow me, for the benefit of your readers, to e my experience of its efficacy. The proposed edy was a mixture of sulphur, lard and Scotch rne that I had a splendid crop of plums, some on the choicest varieties, always most subject to the ttacks of this insect, viz: the Bolmar, Hurling's Judge Crenshaw attended to day. CAUSES DECIDED.

all that I had applied the maxture to in a distate, and I have lost them all, with the except of one or two young trees. The operation is rather a troublesome one, I did not apply it many as I should otherwise have done, or I shave lost more. So much for quack nostrums, remedy proved worse than the disease. Per my experience will be useful to others. Ayres vs Peyton, Franklin; GOVERNOR JONES ON "SAM."-The Hon. Jas.

Razor vs Roberts,
Wright vs Sheiby Railro
Allen vs Same,
Carder vs Woolfolk,
Force vs Parish, C. Jones, of Tennessee, has written a letter de fining his position with reference to the Know-Nothing movement. He says: I have witnessed the rise and progress of this par I have withessed the rise and progress of this par-with the greatest interest. I have done so ithout prejudice, and with the hope that it would ecomplish some salutary reform in the country. then it made its strange and mysterious advent the North, I was filled with astonishment at its onderful achievements, and hoped that it was used on such broad and national principles as to tract to it sourd, national conservative men of Cornelius vs Com nonwealth, Christian; reversed. Booker vs Young, Trimble; Ayres vs Peyton, Franklin; affirmed. Smith vs Harnie, ""
McKee vs Fanny, ""
Razor vs Roberts, Henry; "" Clark's heirs vs Clark, &c., Shelby ttract to it sound, national, conservative men o Il parties; and thus to scatter to the winds all secionalism, faction and ianaticism wherever to be
band. Thus judging and thus hoping, I gave to it
generous confidence, coupled with my warmest
ympathies. If this be its missio1, all good men
ind patriots should hail it with fly as another evilence of the Divine interposition in behalf of our
ree institutions. Whether this be its destiny or
lot, I cannot tell. My hopes, I confess, are minilled with fears, and all I can do is to refer them to
he arbitrament of time. If it shall succeed, as it
romised in the outset to crush beneath its mighty
read the hydra-headed monster Abolition, I, in
ommon with all lovers of the Constitution and the
Union, shall rejoice and bid it God speed. Howparties; and thus to scatter to the winds all se Siammerman vs Wa'ker, Shelby Railroad vs Pearce DIED. May 21st, Mr. TEMPLE On Wednesday, May 30th, Mr. A. L. PHILLIPS, of this ity, aged 27 years. nion, shall rejcice and bid it God speed. How-er much I may question the wisdom and policy

On Portland Avenue, May 24th, of pneumonia, Mrs. MI-SRVA A. PERKINS, in the 31st year of her age. MARRIED Slight of the Americans at the Opening of the Crystal Palace Exhibition in Paris. The Paris correspondent of the New York Time. hus complains of the slight offered to American n Paris, in the distribution of tickets for the openg of the Crystal Palace Exhibition. He says: Out of the seven thousand invitations issued, (of which four thousand are known to have been given by Prince Napoleon without any better reason than favoritism.) the American Minister received three! the American Legation four!! and the American Consulate two!!! These latter came so late that the recipients were unable to use them. So the share of the American resident population in Paris was just nine tickets, not enough by two for Mr. Mason and his family, and the personnel of the legation! Now, though the part we take in the excibition is a very slender one, yet this ought not to be taken as the basis of calculation for our portion of tickets. Our distance renders this unportion of tickets. Out of the seven thousand invitations is

vere more than nine Americans present; there we were more man nine Americans present; there were the thirty commissioners, some twenty exhibitors, perhaps twenty persons invited through influence or acquaintanceship, and about forty who had entered with season tickets, which may be called prome-nade or standee tickets, for the bearers had no rigat to sit down. letter to the St. Louis Republican, from Kanses. There are daily arrivals from the Plains, and each one brings new and different reports of the Indians. The last in is the train of Mr. Mason, from Salt Lake. He says the Brules, the Cheyennes, the Arappahoes, the Kiotas, the Minnecontees, and the Camanches are assembling at Ash Hollow to the number of three theraparly are the same and the camanches are assembling at Augus

s the people of Louisville on Saturday

HARVESTING MACHINES.

emedy. duce the southern merchants to buy at Louisville, he is identified, in the habits of her people and her omestic institutions, with the South, while her wals sympathise with our worst and most insidious nemies; encourage those who steal our property; tek up the Parkers and Giddingses, and assums to the emselves a mental and moral superiority to our property was in the content of the parkers and content of the property. ins, and after their horses were all gone that th Shelby county, and crossed the river about Lo-THE CROPS.—The Princeton Kentuckian says calps would then be taken. They bey can lay their hands on. I ghty-six horses from Fort Larar We have been enjoying some very refreshing debate, that he knew from authentic sources that ighty-six horses from Fort Laramie, and twenty even mules from under the guard at Fort Kearney rains during the past week, and everything is just previous to the death of the Emperor E. B. TAYLOR. CHICKENOLOGY.-We learn from the Shelb growing rapidly, except the Sag Nicht faction. Nicholas the official report of the Russian losses News that on Saturday last a chicken was hatch-BELL, TALBOTT & CO We don't believe anything can revive that but a ly of our private concerns. We are aware that the considerations never influence trade. The eapest market has always commanded the larges since the war began showed the loss of one ed out, on the premises of Mr. Jas. Buford, in A Secret for the Ladies-How to Preserve Beauty.

Don't use Chalk, Lily Write, or any of the so heavy shower of holy water and bald-face hundred and seventy thousand men; and that that county, with three legs; all of natural overnor of Massachusetts, Mr. Gardner, invited his friends to a "social gathering" the other eve since that report was made the Russians had length, and perfect in form. The chicken was lost seventy thousand more, making a total of two ing. There were speech-making and pyrotech alive and doing well at last accounts. hundred and forty thousand. ued a proclamation setting forth that official ics to fill up the conversation gaps. The Bost , a clear, healthy and transparent skin, and lif-igor infused through the system, get a bottl ter's Spanish Mixture, and take it accordin nformation has been received of the filing of the Chronicle, therefore, took occasion to say: Of course no liquors were on the table, but the mperance bill in all the counties of the State learn from the Bowling Green Standard that the and it will, therefore, go into effect on the 12th health of Judge Loving continues very infirm. R. Graves, editor of the Tennessee Baptist, for

### WESTERN RIVER NEWS. ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER

Burning of the Keystone State

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

[From the St. Louis News of Saturday Evening.] From the St. Louis News of Saturday Evenins.]

About twelve o'clock Thursday night, while lying at F'orence Landing, Illinois river, taking on wood, the steamer Keystone State, Capt. Ruggles, bound for this port, caught fire a long some freight just aft the boilers, which communicated to the boiler deck, and in a few minutes, notwithstanding the exertions made to extinguish the flames, the boat was burned to the water's edge. The dry wood work was as combustible as tinder, and the flames spread with fearful rapidity. In less than half an hour after the fire was discovered there was nothing left of the ill-fated boat save the charred and smoking hull, and the blackened machinery. ng hull, and the blackened machinery.

As soon as the boat was discovered to be on fire.

As soon as the boat was discovered to be on fire, the alarm was given to the passengers, who were quietly slumbering in their berths, unconscious of the danger impending. They began to rush forth from their staterooms into the cabin, and by the time they were all aroused, the boat amidships was on fire from the lower to the hurricane deck, thus cutting off egress from the after to the forward part of the beat. Fortunately these vertex not wrant. cutting off egress from the after to the forward part of the boat. Fortunately there were not many passengers on board, or the loss of life might have been severe. Those who could, got ashore by the stage planks, but the most of those in the after and of the boat plunged into the river and swam ashore. All the cabin passengars but one saved themselves; the unfortunate victim was a lady passenger named Green, of Believille. She jumped into the river and was drowned before assistance could be extended to her. Her body was taken from the water while yet exhibiting sizus of life, but all efforts to resusciate chibiting signs of life, but all efforts to resusciat r were unavailing. Four of the crew are missing, and were doubtles

Four of the crew are missing, and were doubtless burned to death or drowned. They were the steward, second steward and chambermaid; (colored) and a fireman (Frenchman.) When last seen by our informant, the steward and chaimbermaid were standing on the after boiler deck guard, seemingly paralyzed with terror, and unable to attempt to save themselves. The second steward was last seen coming down the gangway from the pantry to the lower deck, with his trunk on his shoulders. It is supposed that upon reaching the main deck he was supposed that upon reaching the main deck he was upposed that upon reaching the main deck he was ified by the smoke and fell into the river. The teward was a free colored man, residing in this cit and named Ben Quills. He leaves a wife and ch and named Ben Quills. He leaves a wife and children. The second steward was named Aaron Stockton, and belonged in Pittsburgh; the chambermaid, named Emily Austin, was from Allegheny City.

Mr. Maples, a cabin passenger, jumped overboard with his child in his arms, and would have been drowned but for the aid of some of the deck hands. His wife jumped into the river with a chair in her beard for a supporter and His wife jumped into the river with a chair in her hand for a supporter, and came very near being drowned. The confusi n on board was very great, and had there been a large number of pessengers, the loss of life would have been deplorable. Nobody saved anything except their clethes, and some escaped in a state of scantv wardrobe. The officers all got absore in safety. The books, papers, part of the money in the safe, most of the officers and measurement have recorded the fraint. passengers' baggage, and every pound of the freight were destroyed. As usual in such cases, the life boat and life-preservers were not called into requisition at all; and not one that jumped overboard too's a life-preserver with him, although every state room had two. om nad two. The Time-and-Tide, arriving shortly afterwards,

took part of the passengers to Naples, and the Bru-nette, coming down, brought the remainder and the officers and the crew.

The Keystone State was a good boat, about four The Keystone State was a good bont, about four years old, and was recently purchased at Pittsburgh for the Illinois river trade by Capt. Willard, for \$14,000. She has been running in command of Capt. Class. Ruggles, of Peoria, who owned an interest of one third.

tarest of one third.

The cargo was composed of between four and five thousand sacks of grain, chiefly corn; 400 or 500 bbls. whisky and lard, and a few smaller lots of sundries. Mesers. Chappell & Valle, and R. M. Funkhouser & Co., are consignees of the major portion of the grain. tion of the grain. The government steamers Wm. Baird and Grev

Cloud, and the steamers Clara and Australia, are now at the landing, loading for Fort Pierre and the Upper Missouri. The steamer St. Mary, belonging to the Fur Company, is also loading for the mouth of the Yellow Stone. Osage river seems to be attracting the attention

of some of our captains of low-water boats. The diminutive Monongabela Belle, and the Hermann have left for that stream, and the Atlanta is going in the day of the stream.

"Independent Missouri river packets" are get-ting as "thick as autumn leaves." The Keystone, Paul Jones and Argyle, three Pittsburghers, are ertised to go "independently" the first of next

### New-England Anti-Slavery Convention. FUN IN THE BOSTON MELODEON. The Union to be Knocked to Pieces.

A New Confederacy Ready Cut Out. The abolitionists of New-England had a grand

pow-wow in Boston last week. A great deal of strong speaking was had by Abby Kelly, Mr. Foss, ech of Mr. Orvis we make the following Whoever interferes with the rights of man is an

Man, in conjunction with woman, should strike

Oryis made a long speech, full of carnest genu-ection and fiery appeal. He arrived at the conclu-ion that the movement for freedom is a planetary novement. Anti-Slavery people are to take their ves in their hands. Jump for your lives—the Ship of State nears the rocks. The breakers already ash white beneath her lee. Mr. Garrison entirely approved of the utterance

[From the San Francisco Herald.]
The Suspension of Page, Bacon & Co-Denunciation of Eastern Houses.
Another dark shadow has fallen on the prosperity of San Francisco. In consequence of the suspension of the house of Page & Bacon at St. Louis and New Yors, the effects of the bouse of Page, Bacon & Co., in this city, were yesterday attached and the bank was closed. This blow has fallen upon the partners here at a time when they were again launching out in a full tide of success. It was but Tuesday that their remittances amounted to the large sum of three hundred thousand dollars, and before evening of the same day, they had intelligence of the wreck of the business in the East.

Whatever losses individuals may suffer from this

BY TELEGRAPH. EPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE COURIER.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. ARRIVAL OF THE Northern Light.

NEW YORK, June 6, M .- The steamer Northern Light arrived to-day—seven days and two hours rom San Juan, with 415 passengers and \$524,000 The Sonora left San Francisco for Panama on the

We do not find the amount of her specie on freight in the papers.

The Northern Light had a very large amount of gold in the possession the Central American gov-The arrival of Col. Kinney was anxiously looked A small conspiracy was discovered in Saragossa

A small conspiracy was discovered in Saragossa. Sixty men in the garrison deserted.

The Basque Provinces were tranquil. The King of Sardineon's infant son died. It is reported that the King would go to the Crimea.

Russia has annexed four districts of country belonging to the Moquetubes.

The sloop of war St. Marvs was still at San Juan and would leave about the 1st of June for the Sand

and would leave about the 1st of June for the Sand-wich Islands.

In California business was generally dull, although there had been some sales of flour and grain, for shipment to New York, Liverpool and Australia.

The ship Clorine sailed for New York on the 16th wi h 704 tons wheat, 204 tons barley, 172 ton Der.
The Flying Arrow would follow with 1,000 tons of wheat and flour.

CINCINNATI, June 6, P. M .- The Know-Nothing tate Convention, at Cleveland, is largely attended platform has been adopted and is to be published t is strongly anti-slavery.

Five men were killed to-day in the tunnel of the hayton and Chienmani Short Line Railroad, by the awing in of an embankment. The work is but

ghtly damaged. We have had heavy rains here to-day. [The line is interrupted by the storm East of this ity.]

News Ly the North Star. New York, June 1.—The steamship North Star com Havre on the 19th of May, arrived here at an Her dates are the same as those received by the

She brings over one hundred passengers and one hundred and fifty tons of freight.

The steamship St. Louis arrived at Havre on the morning of the 19th, in a damaged condition, baving run against an iceburg on the eastern edge of the Grand Banks. Her bows were badly stove in, the Grand Banks. Her bows were badly stove in, but she was able to complete her passage with safety, as the injury was above the water line.

The bark Release and propeller Arctic dropped down the bay yesterday, and anchored at the quarantine, preparatory to proceeding to sea on their Arctic expedition.

The Democratic celebration of the victory in Virginia, at Tammany Hall last night inside and

Virginia, at Tammany Hall last night, inside and Virginia, at Tammany Hall last night, inside and out, was a very enthusinstic affair.

Orders from Washington, deputing Thursday, June 14th, for launching the new steam frigate Merimac, at the Charleston Navy Yard, has been received. Great preparations are being made at the Navy Yard to celebrate the event.

James Hawkins, tried before the Supreme Court for the murder of A. T. Leetz, was to-day found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.

The loss by the fire at Worcester, last night, is estimated at \$60,000, of which one half was insured.

Washington News.

Washington, June 4.—The Secretary of State advertises that the department is now ready to pay awards under the convention with Great Britain, of Feb. Sth, 1853, to those in whose favor awards were Feb. 5th, 1853, to those in whose favor awards were made, after deducting the commission's expenses.

The examination of the West Point Cadets will commence on Friday. The graduating class is composed of only thirty-four members. It started four years ago with fifty.

The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that the engineers and coal heavers are only entitled to bounty land when they are regularly employed at

ounty land when they are regularly employed at The total applications for bounty lands received 185,600; total issued under the new law 1,266; total acknowledged 5,000. Lands were worth \$1 05 to \$1 10 per acre. No action will be taken by the Treasury in regard to the balance due the officers and men of the Albany until Congress shall pass a designating day on which that vessel shall be con-

ional Intelligencer learns by a letter from The National Intelligencer learns by a letter from Paris, that Mr. Perry had obtained from the Spanish Government an entirely satisfactory settlement of the El Dorado case, and that of the Vice Consulat Sagua le Grand. The Lieut. Governor who arrested Mr. Thompson is to be dismissed, and such instructions have also been issued to cruisers as well provent a recurrence of any difficulty. will prevent a recurrence of any difficulty Mr. De Costa, the Spanish Ministers returned home at his own request.

NEW YORK, June 4, M .- There was a Know-Nothing meeting at Stuyvesant Institute last even-ing, the object of which was to make an open de-claration of the American principles. The meeting An attempt to introduce the subject of slavery caused some disturbance, but it signally failed. The meet-

Greely.

The National Intelligencer publishes a brief note from Mr. Soule in relation to Mr. Perry. It is the same as published in New Orleans of which we gave a synopsis a few days since. The Union of this morning publishes McCauley's instructions. They spoke of the firing on the El Dorado as an exercise of right of search which is not tolerated by the States, and if approved by the Spanish Government it would likely disturb the friendly relations between the two governments. It directs that if any officer in command of a ship is present when such an outrage is neprestrated they will preportly

There is a good prospect of an abundant crop. Monetary affairs are slowly improving.
There is active preparations making for the State lection. The Whigs will probably vote with the K. N's. The Democrats are hopelesly divided.
Page & Bacon's papers are selling at 50 per cent. liscount. uding Mackewald, Caspari & Co. Their liabili-

A rich silver mine has been discovered in So-

Attack on a Liquor Agency—The Military Called
Out and Ordered to Fire on the Mob—One Person Killed and Six or Seven Wounded.
Boston, June 4, P. M.—The Portland papers
give additional particulars of the attack on the
building used by the city liquor agency. The
attack was made by boys, chiefly throwing stones,
&c. The Mayor appeared on the ground, flourishing
a sword, with two military companies. whom he had
ordered out. The appearance of the Mayor and the
military exasperated the crowd, and they received
them with groans and hisses. The Mayor ordered
the infantry to fire, but the Captain refused to obey
saying that the circumstances did not call for such
measures. The rifle guard soon afterwards appeared, while the mob had bursted open the doors of the
liquor rooms. A section of the company, by order
of the Mayor, fired, killing one person and wounding six or seven others.

A public meeting was held this morning by the

A public meeting was held this morning by the Public Meeting, &c.

PORTLAND, ME., June 5, M.—A public meeting was called to-day to investigate the proceedings of the city authorities Saturday night. Judge Wells presided. The meeting was largely attended. Several of the leading citizens addressed the meeting

crai of the leading citizens addressed the meeting.

A committee of nine was appointed to investigate the matter, and if the city authorities were found in error, to prosecute them. Also, to wait on Mayor Dow, and request him, in behalf of the citizens, to resign.

The funeral of Rabbins took place this afternoon, and was largely attended.

A special police is on duty to-night.

tary were called out and it was thought that it would end quietly.

At a late hour, however, the mob broke into the building. The military were drawn up opposite. They fired a volley, killing Ephraim Robbins and wounding several others. A squad of rifle guard then charged upon the crowd, who were rapidly dispersed. One old gentleman who was said to be quietly going home, received a severe bayonet wound. A few arrests were made when the mob quietly given the said to be a severe bayonet wound. A few arrests were made when the mob quietly dis

Bosron, Friday, June 1.—In Worcester, at a late hour last night, a fire broke out in the steam saw mill of Wm. Dickinson, and spread with great rapidity, destroying Dutton's grist mill, Wade, Chapin & Co's., extensive malleable iron works, Golding, Gregory & Co's. planing and saw mill, the sain and blind factory on Marchester street, together with two dwelling houses and several out-buildings. Loss not ascertained.

oss not ascertained.
The railroad bridge over Stony Brook, near Lowl, was burned down yesterday afternoop.
Large fires are raging in the woods near New
tampshire. On Sunday, about three thousand
tree of pine timber lands in Leverett and Shutestype ween burned over. Virginia Election—A Marriage Party Poisoned.

Baltimore, June 5, M.—The official returns reduce Wise's majority below 10,000. The election of

duce Wise's majority below 10,000. The election of Mr. Lewis, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District, is doubtful. The Richmond Enquirer says it is prepared to hear of his defeat. A marriage party, in Washington county, Md., was poisoned by eating custard, in which arsenic had been placed. Some twenty-five are not expected to live. The bride was among the number. It is a mystery who committed the act. The servants are all sick from eating the custard. p knife, and then pack in a close vessel corn it, in alternate layers, until the vessel is full. he corn well before cooking, and it is just as is it was in the summer. Try it, all you that ad of good eating. — Tippecanoe Farmer.

The Know-Nothings number 43,000 in Mispel.

AFRICA.

Halifax, June 5th, P. M.—The steamship Af-ica arrived at half past 4 o'clock this evening, with werpool dates of the 26th. The Vienna Conference are to be re-opened. A secret expedition is preparing in the Crimea. The siege is unchanged. General Pellissier contemplates an attack again General Pellissier contemplates an attack against the Russians in the field.

The motion of a want of confidence in the House

of Commons was unsuccessful.

An engagement had taken place before the flag-staff battery, in which the French destroyed the The Conference was reported open on Monday, On the 16th Count Buol had an interview with ord Westmoreland.

Count Bourgouncy suggested that the members
the Conference meet again, but the French and
aglish ministers were unable to give an answer.

It is understood that if they assent Count Buo! will attempt ta arrange the 3d point. attempt ta arrange the 3d point.

The Berlin papers report the Austrian Mediatory proposals in Turkey settled between themselves.

The number of ships that each are to keep in the Black Sea are as follows: England and France each two ships, Turkey and Austria the same number each. Turkey is not to enter into a treaty with Russia unless submitting it to France and England. According to the Vienna papers the Conference will be reopened and a meeting held on the 26th without the Russian plenipotentiaries.

will be reopened and a meeting held on the 26th without the Russian plenipotentiaries.

Sellisier will make a bold attempt to cut off Lepandin's anmy. It is said that Omar Pacha has offered to go to Sinferofal with the Tarks if France would support his advances. The secret expedicion that was recalled from Kerfosch is reported gain sailed, and its destination is unknown.

A recent arrival of three French divisions makes the allies force 200,000 — the French, 120,000. allies force 200,000 - the French, 120,000 dish, 30,000; Tarks, 40,000; Sardinian for

dessaries. de fever and cholera still prevailed. There was a spirited engagement on the night of 10th. The loss being considerable. On the 11th and 12th sorties were made.

The Rus ans charged up the British trenches, an ome leaped over the parapets and were bayonetted.

The British lost a captain and over 100 were put 19th Gortchakoff telegraphs that the my's fire was weak and our troops moderete h sides were erecting batteries for a severe bat before the walls.

Gen. Pellissier telegraphs on the 24th that a very yely combat is going on against an outer impor-ut position, which lasted all night, and we ob-ined complete success. The Russian loss was con-derable. The Patric gives further particulars.

The French attacked, the Russian entrenched camp near Bastion on the night of the 22d, and again on the 23d, and carried it by assault. Latest.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Moniteur has a despatch from Pellesier dated the 25th, stating that the French occupied a large place d'armie between the Central Bastion and the sea shore the enemy having had enormous losses the succeeding day, had ded more easily. Wallawski in a circular to the French agents road answers Nesselrode's late note.

The French fleet left Kiel on the 22d to join the nglish. The English cruisers had brought several prizes Elmsmere. The bulk of the English fleet was at official information had reached the British Con ul at Elmsmere that the Russian government had ordered all ships of war to Cronstadt to be sunk,

scept eight liners.
St. Petersburg, May 19.—All of the fortified arbors in the bay of Freeland are placed in a state seige. The Austrian squadron is about to leave Treste to endezvous at Salomisch.

The mortality in the Austrian army at Gallecia continues—15,000 died and 23,000 were in the hos-

pital.

An Imperial ukase has been issued to authorize the Polish Treasury to effect a loan for the current expenses of the army.

There was a great debate in the House of Commons on the 24th on Disraell's motion of a want of confidence, and expressing dissatisfaction in ambiguous language on the uncertain conduct of the government.

Sir Thomas Baring, on behalf of the government, oved an amendment, regretting the failure of the onferences, and promising every support for the untinuance of the war. conferences, and promising every support for the continuance of the war.

Lord John Russell replied, defending his conduct. The Vienna debate continued to Friday, when there was a division of 219 for Disraeli and 319 against him. Consequently the Ministry stands. Parliament adjourned to June 4th. On the 24th Lord Palmerston had a private meeting of the members of Parliament. Over 200 persons were present. He declared it the intention of the Government to prosecute the war. The pre-

the Government to prosecute the war. The proceedings were harmonious. It was expected that, by the 20th of June, every available infanty-man belonging to the Government will have embarked for the seat of War. It was expected to obtain an unconditional pardon of priest O'Brien.

The ship G. L. Samuson, of New York, was . Sampson, of New York, was ournt at sea May the 4th. All saved. The steamer Sarah Sands had been taken as a

roop ship.

The great Derby race was won by Wild Darell.

New York, June 2.—The steamship Black War ior arrived here this morning with Havana date roving.

There was a report that the prisoners who are still detained in Havana would probably be sentened to the galleys in Africa, on the demand of the Fiscal.

the Fiscal.

Small pox and yellow fever did not appear to be spreading to any considerable extent.

A royal order has been issued for the establishment of a joint stock bank of issue and discount in Havana, with \$3,000,000 capital.

Sugars are firm at previous rates, and molasses scarcer and held at 3\frac{1}{4}\overline{10}3\frac{1}{2}. Anniversary Meetings

Boston, Thursday, May 31.—The anniversary cetings generally close this evening. They have en fully attended, with apparently satisfactory re-tre Association was held at Faneuil Hall.

The meetings of the New England and Anti-Slavery Society have not been crowded, but unusual interest has been manifested in them. Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker were the principal speakers this evening.

Liquor, &c.

PORTLAND, June 2d.—Mayor Neal Dow, anticipating the action of the City Council, recently purchased \$1,600 worth of liquor for the city agent. The liquor remaining on his hands, several citizens entered a complaint and a warrant was issued for the seizure of the liquor.

The Mayor called a special meeting of the board of aldermen this afternoon, who voted to purchase it for the city's use. It is difficult to say how the affair will terminate.

Boston, June 2.—A fire occurred this morning near the corner of Quincy and D streets, South Boston, destroying the rope walk of J. S. Benton the varnish factory of King & Dexter, and mil of Ward & Brother, together with two small dwelling.

lings occupied by poor families. Loss about \$25, Arrival of the Cahawba.

New Orleans, May 30.—The Cahawba has arrived with Havana dates of the 31st. The news is

unimportant. Arrival of the Constitution PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 2.—The United States frigate Constitution, Commodore Mayo, arrived here this morning after a three years' cruise.

Washington Election. Washington, June 5.—The election yesterday resulted in the election of the American ticket by an average majority of 552. The Americans have six Councilmen, and gain four Aldermen. They have 15 majority on joint ballot,

PHILADELPHIA, June 5, M.—The Know-Nothing ouvention assembled in the city to-day. The dele-stes numbered 210, representing every State and arritany

French Dismissed.
WASHINGTON, June 4, M.—French, the Commisimer of Public Buildings, has been dismissed.
ause—Know-Nothingism.

New Haven, Conn., June 4, M.—Alfred Black ore, Democratic candidate for Mayor, is elected by 300 plurality and 100 majority over all opposi

Washington, Jan 4th, P. M .- It is conceded on all hands that the American ticket is elected by a

e majority. The vote is small. The cle

The Forrest Case. New York, June 4, P. M.—In the case of Catherine S. Forrest vs. Edwin Forrest, in the Superior Court, this morning, judgment was entered for the plaintiff by default.

New YGRK, June 5, P. M.—In the United States District Court Col. Kinney and Mr. Fabens were called up, but not appearing, bench warrants we sued for them. The Star of the West, for San Juan, sailed this

Prohibitory Liquor Law.

CHICAGO, June 5, P. M.—The complexion of the returns throughout the State indicates the success of the prohibitory liquor law by a good majority.

Chicago Election.

Chicago, June 5.—In five wards there are 609 agority against liquor, and a large majority for aton for Supreme Judge.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTOBAL.—Amongst the many nostrums that are daily heralded forth to the public as panaceas for nearly all the ills which affict humanity, there are no doubt many entirely worthless, and others that possess all the merit worthless, and others that possess all the merit which is claimed for them. Among this class stands foremost the invaluable family medicine, the name of which heads this paragraph. This is no idle puff. We speak knowingly, having tested its efficacy on several occasions within the last year in our own family. At this season, when colds and influenza are so prevalent, we confidently recommend the free use of this preparation. It will be found equally efficacious in diseases of the throat, and in all pulmonary affections. "Virging Recorder, Buchavan

sea of government at Quebec, notwithstanding the are fond of good eating.—Tippecance Farmer.

—The Know-Nothings number 43,000 in Mississippi.

—There were 202 deaths from cholera in New Orleans during the week ending May 28th.

—The week ending the decision of the proving and were-week of the fty, cubends an

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER. WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 6. WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 6. 3
There has been no new feature in the market since las veek's report, other than easier prices and less inquiry folour and grain, the prospects of abundant crops, and the neapproach of the wheat harvest depressing prices. The pening price of wheat has not yet been fixed, though we opening price of wheat has not vet been fixed, though we hear that millers refuse to make contracts for future celivery at over one dollar per bushel. The last sales of prime old wheat were \$1.90 per bushel. Groceries are stiffening up a little, with a prospect of an increased demand this summer for sugar for preserving purposes. Provisions are tolerably firm, though mess pork is selling at lower rates than heretofore. The tobacco market continues tolerably active, with light receipts, and prices exhibit a decline this week, as compared with the last. This is mainly if not altogether attributable to the infer or quality and had condition of the

ttr.butable to the infer or quality and bad condition of the obacco. A choice manufacturing article will command full figures. The money market, though represented as easy and abundant for first class paper, still continues tight and difficult to get hold of, with, however, no disposition whatever to speculate in any branch of trade.

The weather has been cool, cloudy and rainy throughout the weather that become continued to the cool of the coo e week, with rain at the first of the week and heav nowers to-day. The thermometer has been down to 63 and for several days, though quite warm to-day. The rivers that had risen about ten inches one day, fell about as mu-

he next, and continued falling fast the rest of the nd navigation just now is very much restricted. rith a fair demand at the prevailing prices, with a reduction of the stocks on hand. The sale reported during the reek have amounted to 450 pieces at 1316@14c. and 725 co eir to choice rope at 7@7%c. Sales of baling twine at 12 13c. The receipts this week have amounted to 364 pieces and 136 ceils, with shipments of 1,619 pieces and 1,224 ceils, leaving a stock on hard of 8,151 pieces and 12,75 ceils., BRAN, MEAL, &c.—Sales of meal at 75a80c to dealers, and 85a90c in small lots. A sale of bran at \$20, and of ship-stuff at \$25. Re'all sales at \$25a830 per ton.

APPLES AND POTATOES.—Green apples none. Potators are correctly in the leaves 15 ceils 3 and 15 ceils. atoes are scarce, with sales at \$1 00@\$1 75 per bushel b

BEANS-White scarce, with sales at \$2 75@\$3 00 r

BUTTER—Sales at 10@18c, as to quality.
BROOMS—Sales at \$2 25 and \$2 50 per dozen for com-non, and \$2 75@\$3 00 for Shaker.
COAL AND WOOD—Stock of coal fair, with retail les at 14c, delivered; wholesale at 10%@11c-for Pitts rgh. Pomeroy coal at 10@12c. Wood ranges from \$1 00 1 50 ₩ wagon load, about \$4 00 ₩ cord for se CHEESE-Sales of W. R. declined to 31/2020 Engli arry at 12%@14c.
CANDLES.—Sales of Star Candles at 22c, usual dis ANDLES.—Sales of Star Candles at 22c, usual dis-nt, 527 per cent—time and cash. Sperm Candles 42c nmon mould at 12%c. Summer Mould Candles at 13 CORDAGE, &c.-We quote Manilla Cordage at 16ctsarket scarce of Oiled and Tarred Cordage. Sale: Baling Hemp Twine at 12@13c from stores. Packing

COTTON; YARNS &c-No receipts of cotton, w ales of common to medium Alabama at 7a7½ certs; ale of choice at \$\var{e}\$c. Small sales of cotton yarns at 71-2c t-2c, and 91-2c for the assorted numbers. Sales of Cau-telton and Banner Mills, and other good Sheeting at \$\var{e}\va atting 10@10½2. Cotten Cord at 18c, and other good r n ls Spun Cotton (round) at 8½c. Carpet Chain 18c otton Varn. Nos. 5, 6, and 700 at 71608160916c to 1

FLOUR AND GRAIN—Prices are barely sustained at 59 25@\$9 50 for Flour in small lots from store. Wheatdull tt \$1 90, with a downward tendency. Corn maintained earin the week at 80@90c from store including sacks. very dull at 55@60c. Also sales of 2,500 bushels of co 82@85c; a sale of 3,000 bushels mixed, sacks extra, to b tivered on the 1st of July, at 82c. Sales of 875 sacks et a.c., sacks extra. and 1,920 bushels of yellow at 83c, and so of 241 bags to a dealer at 74c. Sales of 1°850 bushels of pats at 50@58c.
FRUIT, DRIED, &c.—Dried fruit very scarce at \$2 00@

\$2 25 per bushel for Apples, and \$2 00@\$2 30 for Peaches. Sales of Oranges at \$3 25@\$6 00 per box; and Lemons at \$5 00; M. R. Raisins at \$2 75@\$2 25; Layer Raisins at \$3 75; Pluns 10c; Smyrna Figs at 15@16c; fresh Tematoes at \$4 00 per dozen; fresh peaches at \$6 00; Sicily Almonds at 15c; Soft shelled Almonds at 15c; Cream Nuts 11c; Filerts 10c; Perans \$20.0c; Nanle's Magrany 13, 75.854 00 per the 15 10c; Perans \$20.0c; Nanle's Magrany 13, 75.854 00 per the 15c; Perans \$20.0c; Nanle's Magrany 15, 75.854 00 per the 15c; Perans \$20.0c; Nanle's Magrany 15, 75.854 00 per the 15c; Perans \$20.0c; Nanle's Magrany 15, 75.854 00 per the 15c; Perans \$20.0c; Nanle's Magrany 15, 75.854 00 per the 15c; Perans \$20.0c; Nanle's Magrany 15, 75.854 00 per the 15c; Perans \$20.0c; Nanle's Magrany 15, 75.854 00 per the 15c; Perans \$20.0c; Nanle's Magrany 15, 75.854 00 per the 15c; Perans \$20.0c; Nanle's Magrany 15, 75.854 00 per the 15c; Perans \$20.0c; Nanle's Magrany 15, 75.854 00 per the 15c; Perans \$20.0c; Nanle's Magrany 15, 75.854 00 per the 15c; Perans \$20.0c; Nanle's Magrany 15, 75.854 00 per the 15c; Perans \$20.0c; Nanle's Magrany 15, 75.854 00 per the 15c; Perans \$20.0c; Nanle's Magrany 15, 75.854 00 per the 15c; Perans \$20.0c; Nanle's Magrany 15, 75.854 00 per the 15c; Perans \$20.0c; Nanle's Magrany 15c; Nanle's Magrany 15c; Perans \$20.0c; Nanle's Magrany 15c; Nanle's Magrany 15c; Nanle rts 10c; Pecans 9@10c; Naple's Macaroni \$3 75@\$4 00 per ox; Vermacilli \$3 75@\$4 60 per box. FEATHERS AND GINSENG .- Sales of Feathers a @32c; Ginseng at 18@20c. GROCERIES—Receipts light, though ,stocks continue air, with the following sales during the week, remarking that sales to the country trade are invariably at fully &dvance on these quotations. Sales of 250 bags Rio Coffee ivance on these quotations. Sales of 230 bags Rio Coffee p. n. t; 80 do 10½, 10½, 211c; 25 hhds fair and prime sugar 6½, 267c; small sales new Molasses at 33c; 5 tes Rice at 4 cents. Small sales of Rio Coffee at 10½, 210½, cents, ad a lot of 500 bags at p. n. t. Sugar firm at 6½, 27c. A sale 50 bbls plantation Molasses at 33c. Rice very firm at 4c, and scarce at that. Sales of 300 bags Rio Coffee at 10½, 20½, 25c. Sales, 67 57 bbls. N. O. Sugar, at 61, 23c. Sales, 67 50 bbls. N. O. Sugar, at 61, 23c. 4c. Sales of 57 hhds N. O. Sugar at 61-2@7c. Sales of entation Molasses at 33c. sugar-house 37c. We quote ales of 200 bags Rio Coffee at 10@10½c. Sales of 65 hhds N. b. Sugar in lots at 61-2, 6½, and 7c. A sale of Molasses at

GUNNY BAGS.—Light sales at 12c.
GLASS.—Sales of city, brands at \$3 25 for \$X10, and
\$3 75 for 10X12 and other sizes at the u sual rates.
HAY.—The market for baled timothy is quiet, with a
fair stock on hand, and sales from stores at \$2000 per ton and the wharf at \$18. HEMP.—Market quiet but firm, with small supplies and a mitted demand. We quote dew rotted at \$95 00@\$105 pr HIDES-Sales of city Flint at 14c; city Cured Dry, Salt

LEATHER-We quote-

IRON, NAILS, PIG-IRON AND LEAD-We quote b \$3 30%\$3 75 for 10d, and corresponding rates for other sizes. Tennessee Pig-fron, \$20 for No. 1 and \$28 for No. 2. Sales of Brownsport No. 1 Pig Iron at \$30; No. 2 at \$26, on 6 and 3 months. Sales of Salt River Iron, Belmont Furnace at \$33; Pig Lead at 7c; Bar Lead 74,67% cents.

JEANS AND LINSEYS.—Small sales at 41@42c for Jeal 8 nd 31@33c for Lanseys, for negro wear.

ine Lumber, clear NAVAL STORES.—Oakum we quote at 10%@11c. Tai \$4 50@\$5 00 \$\tilde{g}\$ bbl. Rosin \$250@\$3 00. Pitch \$4 50. Turine 55@65 cents % gallon

\$115 cash. Castor Oil \$1 20, on 90 days. Lard Oil 75 perm Oil \$1 85@\$1 95; Tanner's Oil \$25, \$26, and \$27 perm 43660.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.—Early in the week mes pork was firm at \$16 00 with a sale of 500 bbls. Price easier, with a sale of 536 bbls m·ss pork at \$16 22, sale of 430 agged hams at 10c and 16 casks at 10 1-2c. small lot of clear sides sold at 91-2c cash. A sale of 450 bls means at 10c and 15 casks at 10 1-2c.

ocens. We quote mess rork at \$15 in, and a sale of 27 casks clear rump at \$11. Bacon quiet, with a sale of 27 casks clear sides at 10c, pkgs extra. Asale of 100 kegs mixed country lard at 9c, and 50 kegs prime lard at 11 1-2 cents.

SEEDS—The season is over for grass \$50ds, with sales of Flaxseed at \$1 60 per bushel; Domestic Hemp at \$2.50. Page \$1.25 at \$2 50; Rye at \$1 25.

SALT—We quote Kanawha salt at 45 cents per bushel and ample supplies. Alum salt 50c, and Turks Island at 50c with a good stock on hand; Liverpool at \$2 00 per bag. SOAP—Common Bar Soap at \$1 75@\$2 25 per box.
STARCH—We quote at 3½@9c, in quantity. In small lot to country \$1\%0.00c.

TIN PLATE—We quote \$11 75\@\$12 per box for I. C
\$13 50\@\$13 75 for I. X., and \$13 00\@\$13 25 for roofing.

TOBACCO—The sales at the warehouses Thursday were
73 hhds as follows: 33 hhds lugs at \$6 45\@\$7 10, thirty-four
hhds medium grade at \$7 15\@\$8 05, and six hhds choice a
\$8 25, 8 30, 8 50, 8 60, 8 70, and 9 00 The sales Friday morning were 71 hhds as follows: thirty-fhree hhds lugs at \$6 35

@\$7 10; 29 hhds second quality at \$7 \(^15\@\$8 20, and nine
hhds choice at \$8 30, 8 50, 8 70, 8 50, 8 50, 8 75, 8 50, 8 50,
and 8 75. Private sale Saturday 0 32 hhds inferior to

and 3 75. Private sale Saturday of 32 hhds inferior to good lugs and fine manuacturing leaf at \$640, 750. and \$10 22 and 112 bxs Ky., manufactured do at 20@22c; 55 bxs do do y 10, wenty-one ands seconds at \$1,000,000, and nive here hole at \$1,000,000, and nive here are ower than have prevailed, owing mainly to the inferior quality of the Tobacco. Good choice manufacturing grades will sommand full prices.

TALLOW—We quote at 11@11½c.

WOOL—We quote in grease at 13@14c; pulled 15@20c; ub-washed 22c.

WHISKY, &c .- Sales of raw whisky early i orancy at 40 to 70c. dull, and but light shipments to New PREIGHTS-Very dull, and but light shipments to New Pricans at 15420c for pound freights, 40c per bbl for por nd 10c per keg for Lard. Tobacco \$2 50@\$3 00 per li

\$3 50 per dozen. Ducks \$3 75@\$4 50 per dozen. Eggs 12½ @15c per dozen.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

not been developed. Flour—Declined 12a134, good Ohio at \$9 5734\$\$10 12½; Southern is steady. Corn—Declined from 3 to 4c; sales of 17,000 buskels mixed at \$1 66a\$1 10. Pork— Firm, with an upward tendency, sales of 1,400 bbls. Beefirm. Lard-Is in good request, and firm. Whisky.

CINCINNATI, June 6, P. M.
Flour—\$9, and firm Whisky—30½. Provisions—Firm;
sales 125,660 pounds in bulk sides at 80; sales 300 pieces bulk
shoulders at 75; 30 hhds bacon shoulders at 75,4 and 600 bibs
mess pork on private terms. Butter—12a1cc. Cheese—3c NEW ORLEANS, June 5. Molasses-264. Sides-94. Corn-Unchanged. Oatss unchanged.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Monday says:

No change was observable in money matters to-day. Exchange was in moderate demand only at %2% premium.

THE MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, June 6.

Mency continues rather searce, though abundant for first class securities. The banks discount freely, but the efferings are not large enough and the market exhibits no feature of remarkable interest. Eastern Sight Exchange is in fair demand at quotations with an equal supply. New Orleans is yeary all and quotations promined.

Telegraph Markets.

New York, June 6, M. Cotton-Unchanged. The effect of the steamer's new

very dull and quotations nominal.

on's Bank Note Reporter gives us the following in

ormation:
Applications have gone into the department at Washing on for 129,000 warrants. These warrants will everage about 20 acres each, making an aggregate of over thinteen millions of acres. They are in active demand, and from presen dications will continue so for some time, as there are valued about the continue of the continue and the continue and the continue and the continue are the continue and the continue and the continue are the continue are the continue and the continue are the continue and the continue are the continue and the continue are the cont SELLING.
\$1 l0 per acre.

Revolutionary Bounty Scrip being exempt from Landee charges is worth 4 cents per acre more than land that

London Money Market. London, May 26.—The money market is easier. United states securities are in good demand and better. Consols or money are quoted at 91%, being an advance of a 1/2

MORE CONVINCING PROOFS

OF THE GREAT EFFICACY AND ALMOST, MIRACULOUS

CURATIVE POWERS OF DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA. SALTERSVILLE, Hudson Co., N. J., May 2, 1855. DR. John Bull—DEAR SIR—

I have recently been induced to try Your Sarsaparilla, although I frankly confess that I considered my case such that neither your Sarsaparilla or any other medicine could each my disease. I have had, as I thought, as good medicated my disease. I have had, as I thought, as good medical advice as New York could give, and the medicines that had heretofore helpel me, failed to afford me any rel ef. I therefore concluded my stay on earth was quite short, and cave up all hopes of ever being able to be around my house. ave up all hopes of ever being able to be around my house gain, and requested my husband never to lay out another nilling for medicine for me. I was so low and prostrated "and the very first day I took it I experienced some re nd before I had taken the first bottle the misery in my be had left me, and before the second bottle was taken ever also left me entirely; and the difficulty I had

reaching, has been relieved in a most wonderful and sur-vising manner, and I attribute my present state of health under Providence, to the medical virtues and efficacy of your I ought, perhaps, to state that, centrary to the expects on of myself, my husband, family, and friends, I am bette body than I have been for some months, and wel attend to the duties of my family, for which I feel I have MARGARET KEEGAN. ause for thankfulness.

SALTERSVILLE, Hudson Co., N. J., May 1, 1855. I hereby certify that I have been acquainted with Mrs Margaret Keegaa, wife of Mr. Thomas Keegan, whose cer-ficate appears above, for about 7 years; and do affirm, that she statement there made are true, and that not the slight-st exagg-ration in the case has been made. Both Mrs. Margaret Keegan and Mr. Thomas Keegan are reliable persons, and are so regarded and held by all who have any acquaintance with them here. JOHN ELDERSON. State of New York

State of New York, City and County of New York,

I, R.chard B. Connoly, Clerk of the city and county lew York, and also Clerk of the Supreme Court for th RICH'D B. CONNOLY, Clerk.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

An Article that will Restore Hair on Bald Heads, called PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

FINE GOLD WATCHES UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS. AND

Fashionable Jewelry.

RAMSEY & BROTTER NO. 83 FOURTH STREET,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET Louisville, Ky., INVITE attention to their stock of Gold and Silv Watches, every variety of qualify and price.

FASHIONABLE JEWELRY. Diamond Pins, Drops and Rings, Cameo, Mesaic, Gold Rone, Enameled, Carbuncle, Plain and Miniature Pins, props and Rings, Bracelets, Bands, Seals and Chains, Guard fest and Is be Chains, Chatelaines, Lockets, Sets if Jeweller, Coral and Jet Goods, Gold Pens, Spectacles, Pen-knives, cissors, Timbles, Needles, Keys, &c.

SILVER WARE—Spoons, Forks, Karres, Goblets, Cups, ewels, &c.

PLATED WARE—Baskets, Waitirs, Spoons, Forks, Tea vits, &c.

OCKS-Always on hand the largest assortment in the r, wholesale and retail.

ur Watchmaker, Mr. J. R. Esterle, known as the oldest
best in the city, always at his post,

practical ratention given to the repairing of Clocks,
celry and Silverware.

B. We have recently added to our business a Silverwed Manufactory. We are prepared to fill orders.

w29 d&w.

What Every Reader of the Courier Should Know.

spepsin or Indigestion,
Scrotula or King's Evil, Affections of the Benes,
Syphilis, Deblity, Habitual Costiveness.
Lysipelas, Pulmonary IV.

SARSAPARILLA.

HURLEY'S CELEBRATED

PUBLIC NOTICE. RUSHTON, CLARK & CO'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL, For Consumption, Scrofula, &c. THE late firm of Rushton, Clark & Co. being di by the death of W. L. Rushton, (the only ) ever connected with the firm,) their Genuine Col. willin furure be prepared only by HEGEMAN, C. & CO., surviving partners and sole successors. It Clark who went to Newfoundland to superintend it facture, and he is the only druggist who ever went

Do They Do It?

er. They do no prostrate the system, but assist nature in the performance of its duties.

For discases peculiar to females the Sovereign Balm Pillare not surpassed in virtues. Being composed entirely o vegetable remeeles, and free from all acrimonious or injutious qualities, with their great curative properties, they are one of the best remedies for discases now known to Medical Science. Try them.

RAYMOND & PATTEN, Agents for Louisville.

A. S. Burleigh & Bro., proprietors for the South and West New Albany, Ind.

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

As Season. It better that it shall still maintain its reputation of being the BEST.

Great improvements have been made to it since the las season, especially in the Bathing facilities, which, for variety, comfort and convenience, are believed to be unequalle by any establishment in the Union.

The great success which has hither to attended this instance and the liberal patronage which a generous publishment in the Union.

The great success which has bitther to attended this instance and the liberal patronage which a generous publishment in the Union.

The great success which has bitther to attended this instance and the proprietor to renewed efforts to the great the major and welfare of all those who may place themselves much such as the great themselves are in attendance. reatment.

The proprietor has again secured the invaluable service of Miss C. A. Greene, who takes especial charge of this epartment, and whose ample experience makes her pecu arily qualifies 'o discharge its duties.

T. T. SEELYE, M. D.,

m7 dkw2ms

Copartnership Notice. THE undersigned have formed a copartnership, useful of LAWSON & PEARCE, and will controlled the foundry and Machinery business in all its branches. JAMES SOMMERVILLE,

STOVES, GRATES AND CASTINGS LOUISVILLE, KY. JAMES SOMMERVILLE

J. A. A. BENFIELD,

Rosewood, Mahogany, Oak, Cher-ry and Walnut FURNITURE

SCHEMES FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 16, 1855 .\$4,000 .4 of \$10,000 .\$10.840. .\$34,000 .\$7,350 .2 of \$10,000

ONE-HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Venitian Blind and Show-case Maker,

DEALER IN WALL PAPER,

No. 64 Third street, Near Main. NEW AND DESIRABLE INVENTION. H. G. Dayton's Improved Hermetical Self-Sealing Fruit Can.

PALMER'S VEGETABLE COSMETIC LO

SCRIBNER & DEVOL,
New Albany

WILSON & FIEADY,
WHOLESALE AND RETY L GROCERS,
PRODUCE DEALERS,
AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND,
BOULD SIDE,
MORRISON P. READY. WHOLESALE STOCK OF

LAW DEPARTMENT.

TENTH SESSION. DN. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D., Professor of Constitu-tional Law, Equity, and Commercial Law. DN. JAS. PRYOR, Professor of the History and Science of Law, including the Common and International Law

of Law, including the Common and International Law.

HON. W. M. F. BULLOCK, Professor of the Law of Real
Property and of the Practice of Law, including Pleading and Evidence.

The E can't Session of the School will commence on the
first Monday in October next, and continue 5 months
incredients will be given by rectaintions, by examinations,
and the saminations which is a series of the cases will be given to each session of which six in every
week will be given to each six in each week, at which
causes will be argued by the Students, and opinions delivered by the presiding Professor.

The Students will also be instructed in the proparation
of legs instruments and pleadings.

The Students of the Law Department of the University,
are, by a provision of its charter, entitled to attend the
Lectures on Anatomy and Chemistry in the Medical Beportment without charge. The fee is \$20 to each Professor, and the Matriculation

Fee \$5.

A new Hall will be ready.
Communications should be addressed to Professor Pirtle at Louisville.

TAS. GUTHRIE,
President of the University of Louisville.
je5 dlawfw&wi2 AYER'S PILLS.

THE BLISS OF MARRIAGE, THE WAY TO THE ALTAR. MATRIMONY MADE EASY; Or, How to Win a Lover
1 a book of one hundred and sixty pages, 32 mo., printed on fine paper, and beautifully illustrated; by Professo

STRAYED OR STOLEN

DESERVING THE PUBLIC AT-

For sale by druggists generally. Price \$1 00 per or six bottles for \$5 00.

IMPORTANT FIELD IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES,

MILLER, WINGATE & CO.. LOUISVILLE, KY. KETCHUM'S IMPROVED MOWING MACHINES.

FOR 1854, a

WROUGHT IRON CUTTER-BAR. EARLY fourthousand of Ketchum's Mowing Machine: have been sold the past season, which have been used a all parts of the Union, cutting an immense amount of all inds of gray.

eapers.
We will warrant the machine to be well made, of good
naterials—durable with proper care—easy raft for two
oroses—simple and easy to keep in repair, and to cut from 15
o 20 acres per day of any kind of small gram. Price \$135, anny's Combined Reaper and Mower, for 1855. These machines are admirably adapted for the use of oderate sized farms, and are warranted to be well built, all of good material, and that it will mow as well as can be one with the scythe, and reap as well as can be done with the scythe, and reap as well as can be done with

Horse Powers and Threshers. used them.
We are manufacturing two varieties of these machines, one known through the South and West as the "Ohio," it enter as the "Pennsylvania" Horse Power and Thresher. ras the "Pennsylvania" Horse Power and Thresher.

c castings a these machines have been very much
agthened and improved; the hubs of all our wheels are
al and fastened to the single by Keys instead of wedges,
a the whole process and the wood work throughout is
elevater and more substantial them were.

Premium Fan Mills. For cleaning wheat and other erain, it is, in truth, just uch a Mill as every grain growing farmer wants, and in our adjament the best in use. Price \$20.

Kentucky Corn and Cob Mill.

In the Kentucky and Cob Mill.

Parker's Spring Revolving Horse Hay Rake.

Sanford's Patent Straw Cutter. thorough and missed manner, than any article of the kind ever officed to the public.

Our retail prices are, for the present season, No. 1 cutter, \$30, No. 2, \$15.

A liberal discount made to dealers. Orders promptly attended to.

The experience we have obtained in selling a large number of machines, and watching closely their op rations in the field, and a most sincere desire to have our machines perfect, warrants us in pledging our customers that all machines bought of us will be as perfect as experience and the most hongest intestion can make them.

Address

Miller, WingAtte & Co.,

Manufacturers of Farming Implements,
my19 w&d

THE SILENT FRIEND:

Coughs, Colds, and Consumption. AGENTS.

TICKETS LIMITED TO 8,500.

VAUGHAN & BRO. Wholesale Druggists,

WAGNER.

WARDER, BROKAW & CHILD,

AGONDA AGRICULTURAL WORKS, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO. 208 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE

prete.

Price of band wheel to be attached to Power for driving Gin, Portable Mills, Circular Saws, &c., (extra).

THIS UNRIVALED REMEDY FOR

Twelfth Grand Mammoth Gift Enterprise. PIANO, WORTH \$300. THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!

100 Excellent Watches. &c., &c.

AMERICAN GOLD ..

DAVID HERNDON,
J. F. CLARKSON,
M. P. CLARKSON,
Grayson Springs.

Grayson Springs.

MISCELLANY.

Copy-right Secured, According to Law.

OR THE

# HISTORY OF MYSTERY

Written for the Louisville Courier.

CHAPTER XI.

'But Ignatius Loyola was a bigot,' say th more mild extenuators of his system, and much is to be forgiven the devotee of an idea so holy as that embodied in the motto of the society founded by him-'Ad majoram dei gloriam,' should cover a multitude of sins.

'Pah!' says Sam, 'and so your mild philosophy might prate concerning Mahomed, who, with fire and sword to the cleaving asunder of the joint and marrow of nations, carried that other idea 'God is great and Mahomed is his Prophet, throughout the Eastern World, and with his foot upon the neck of the subjugated people, com elled them to call aloud that charmed phrase. So the drunken Nero burns a city, the huge oblation to his fiddle which happened to be just then his supreme Phantasie - his God; and it is such Mideous and savage selfists as Loyola Mahomed and Nero that you, daintily, in set form of speech name bigots, forsooth!"

Bigoted, unreasonably devoted to what? to an inspiration, to an idea or a whim? They have led alike to carnage, crime and horror; alike they have rendered names illustriously, infamously notorious; alk e they have caused men to be wo shipped in the place of God; alike in each a hidmning egoism has taken shelter behind a phrase, God, Prophecy and Music, the most beautiful and exalting of all words which constitute in the ideas they represent the triune hope of humanity, have been respectively, used and ap propriated as 'magic shields' for the protectio of the arch evil doers against our race.

'And yes,' says Sam, indignantly, 'another sa cred word has been as fouly misapplied. It was the 'destiny' of the mathematical monster Na poleon I. to tear the tinseled royalities of Eu ope into shreds to form the emblazoned robe of patchwork which was to wrap the imperial pigmy for awhile. It was the destiny of Napoleon II. to die early of the precocious develop this self-same faculty of mathematics with which he was blessed, along with Zera Colburn, the 'Nig ger Calculator,' and sundry other semi-idi otic innocents of the same order. It was des tiny which led the 'kite's egg hatched in the eagle's nest, Napoleon the III, of France through the gloomy mists of massacre and perjury to a gilded stall which he has dared to 'name a throne.' 'Aye, these are bigots for you,' roars Sam; 'yes, bigots-bigots of the old sort, cold, crafty, coward monsters, who have stolen the watchwords of instinct and of freedom for their

'They must be Gods 'in faith;' the butcher shall be butchered in his own stall, and a sea of blood shall hold his soul among its monsters.'

The Titan only shakes his finger at the East and smiles, then calmly says: Thy day is past thou storied, gorgeous East! Thine unnatural crimes, in name of every sacredness, shall no

longer pass unchallenged. How darest thou crush the life and heart out of 'him' who walks with upright countenance before the Lord, when each several man is monarch as old Adam was. How darest thou, hemispherical and hoary 'bigot' claim to be what thou art not, Infallible? My people know me-the spirit, the will, the power of a New World, the luminous presence in the realm of thought! 'Aye, I, Sam, shall relieve you from the pestilent absurdity of bigot y!' What am I but the gigantic individual, the sovereign man, the Emperor of

thou dim and colorless Orient. Man is of the earth, earthly; therefore as its superior Form, you must accept me; you cannot get away from the condition; I must assert, not a God, not a prophecv. not a butcher's stall, not destiny, but a calm dict-be yourselves-(tremendous phrase!)-he yourselves!' be, first of all, Men! second, Warriors! third, Lovers! with a sublime justice, lovers alike of those who struggle and of those who

'Was he the lover of mankind who framed the 'Constitutions of the Society' of Jesus? Was he not rather the Satanic foe of that instinct of individuality which underlies all just ideas of freedom, and which has been the immemorial an tipode of despotism? Who would have based an sociation of men, for whatever purpose, upon the utter abnegation of this cardinal principle, but one who, isolated in selfism, ignored in hi ous phantasy, the rights of others to live, and move, and have a being? Let us give some idea of these monstrous 'Constitions.'

crept in the Roman Catholic world. The differother. The bishops accused the Pope of tyranny: the Pope denounced the bishops as disobedient The mass of the people were deplorably igno rant, and general disorder prevailed.

Now mark with what admirable art, what proand sagacity Ignatius modelled a society, which, by displaying the virtues directly opposed to the vailing vices, should captivate the affections and secure the support of the good and the pious, whilst, by underhand practices, and above all, by shewing unusual indulgence in the conminds of the more worldly believers.

In order that diversity of opinion and the free exercise of individual will should not produce vision and confusion within this new Christian ommunity, Loyela enacted that in the whole ociety, there should be no will, no opinion, but the General's. But, in order that the General might be enabled profitably to employ each individual member, as well as the collective energy and intelligence of the whole society, it was necessary that he should be thoroughly acquainted with his character, even to its smallest peculiarities. To insure this, Ignatius established special rules. Thus, regarding the admission of

make a good selection, diligence must be used to ascertain the particulars of their person and calling; and if the superior who is to admit him into probation cannot make the inquiry, let him brothers. S Each one of this party of three acts employ from among those who are constantly about his person some one whose assistance he may use, to become acquainted with the probationer, to live with him and examine him; some the manner which should be observed with so any various kinds and conditions of persons.' other words set a skilful and prudent spy over him, to surprise him into the betraval of his most secret thoughts. Yet, even when this spy has given a tolerably favorable report, the candidate s not yet admitted-he is sent to live in another house, in order that he may be more thoroughly scrutinised, to know whether he is fitted to be admitted to probation.'t When he is thought house of first probation;' and, after a day or two he must open his conscience to the superior, and sor who shall be designed by the superior.'t But this is not all, for 'in every house of probation there will be a skilful man to whom the candidate shall disclose all his concerns with confidence; and let him be admonished to hide no empation, but to disclose it to him, or to his con fessor, or to the superior; nay, to take a pleasure in thoroughly manifesting his whole soul to them, not only disclosing his defects, but even his penances, mortifications and 'virtues.' When the candidate is admitted into any of their colleges. he must again 'open his conscience to the rector of the college, whom he should greatly revere and nerate, as one wo holds the place of Christ our ord, keeping nothing concealed from him, not him, (as it is set forth in the Examen( at the apit; not opposing, not contradicting, nor shewin an opinion, in any case opposed to his opinion."

The information thus collected, regarding the tastes, habits and inclinations of every member s communicated to the General, who notes i down in a book, alphabetically arranged, and kept

\* Const. Socie. Jesu. pars I. cap i. § 3. Const. pars. 1. cap, iv. § 6.

for the purpose, in which also as he receives twice a year a detailed report upon every member of the Scciety, he from time to time adds whatever seems necessary to complete each delination of character, or to indicate the slightest change. Thus, the General knowing the past and present life, the thoughts, the desires of every one belonging to the society, it is easy to understand how he is enabled always to select the fittest person

for every special service.

atures would be of but little use to the General had he not also an absolute and uncontrolled au thority over them. The Constitution has a provision for insuring this likewise. It declares that the candidate 'must regard the superior as Christ the Lord, and must strive to acquire perfect in every point, in execution, in will, in in tellect; deing what is enjoined with all celerity, spiritual joy and perseverance; persuading our self that everything is just; suppressing every

But this perfect knowledge of his subordinates

repngnant thought and judgment of one's own, in a certain obedience; ..... and let every one ersuade himseif that he who lives under opedince should be moved and directed, under Divine rovidence, by his superior, just as if he were a orpse, (perinde ac si cadaver esset), which allows tself to be moved and led in any direction. And o absolutely is this rule of submissive obedience nforced, that the Jesuit, in order to obey his General, must not scruple to disobey God. The arnings of conscience are to be suppressed as ulpable weaknesses; the fears of eternal punment banished from the thoughts as superstious fancies; and the most heinous crimes when mmitted by command of the General, are to b egarded as promoting the glory and praise

Sam is to be sure, no lover of Jack Cade-isn nd regards the revolutionary instinct as one which is to be watched lest it should fall into exemes, but there never was a time since he dangled the Red men who held the continent before im as baubles by their scalp locks when he felt a greater disposition to annihilate a frightful lie oonsors and a

What a mockery! what a mockery! Sam stands gonised earth rock him as if the great mother were convulsed with sobbing. Oh, terrible story! et the sublime fatuity of reverence be shaded off diminishing lines by the cold and artful skill of egoism, and it by the despotic wearing of erystalized and seeming perfect forms, grows yet athletic and apace, obsorbs the soul, the will, the indivdual. Let us take the evidence from the Constitutions.

'No constitution, declaration, or any order of ortal or venial, unless the spirit command it in he name of our Lord Jesus Christ, or in virtue of holy obedience; which shall be done in those ases or persons wherein it shall be judged that it will greatly conduce to the particular good of each, or to the general advantage; and, instead of the fear of offence, let the love and desire of all perfection succeed, that the greater glory and raise of Christ, our Creator and Lord may fol-

Sam is no egoist; he believes profoundly in the ntiment of modern 'Protestant' christianity; but how can that faith which took for its apostles, men of no account' to be the mythical represen atives of Freedom-submit to be the slaves of those who commit sin, mortal or venial,' in the holy obedience.' Obedience! to what? The command of the Superior-the General-the Emperor-the Czar-the Tyrant, over soul as well as body, over mind as well as will; the despot be fore the face of whom the swollen head of Caligula diminishes to a very point of infamy in the proud and self-poised sons of freedom to dwell has been led thus to disregard one of his most elf to be moral and led in any direction-by an ndividual! oh, dreadful lie! waich Sam-hood has been upraised to conquer. Imbecile fatuity! and dost thou dare to hope to wreak upon his children for ever, for its founder and benefactor, whether e evergrown curse—the sea-gre f which the electric thunders of modern pro

It cannot be that it is a comfortable reed for Calvanistic Protestantism-thus, that mortal man is to be recognised as God! Yet is thus that the Jesuite must believe, and in nformity with this must act. We shudder at he thought of all the atrocities which had been rpetrated at the order of this other old man of mountain, who presents to his agents the rospects of eternal bliss as the reward of their

But this is not enough. Not content with ving thus transferred the allegiance of the Je suit from his God to his General, the Constitut roceeds to secure that allegiance from all cor lict with the natural affections or worldly inter

ests. The Jesuit must concentrate all his desire and affections upon the society. He must reounce all that is dear to him in this life. The ties of family, the bonds of friendship, must be broken. His property must, within a year after his entrance into the society, be disposed of at the bidding of the General; and he will accom plish a work of greater perfection if he dispose of it in benefit of the society. And that his bet ter example may shine before men, he must put away all strong affections for his parents, and re frain from the unsuitable desire of a bountiful distribution, arising from such disadvantageou

affections.\* He must, besides, forego all intercourse with his fellow-men, either by word of mouth or by writing,† except such as his superior shall per mit. He shall not leave the house except at such times and with such companions as the superio shall allow. Nor within the house shall he con verse, without restraint, with any one at his own pleasure, but with such only as shall be appointed by the superior. 1 Such was the strictness with which these rules were enforced, that Francis Borgia, Duke of Candia, afterwards one of the saints of the Society, was at first refused adnittance into it, because he delayed the settle nent of the affairs of his dukedom, and refused to renounce all intercourse with his family; and although, by a special rescript from the Pope, he was enrolled as a member, Ignatius for three years sternly denied him access to the house the community, where he was not admitted till he had renounced all intercourse with the externa

world. But not only is all friendly communication for bidden to the Jesuit, but he is also placed unde constant espoinage. He is never permitted to walk about alone, but, whether in the house or out of doors, is always accympanied by two of his in fact, as a spy upon his two companions. Not, indeed, that he has special instruction from his superior to do so, but knowing that they, as well as himself, have been taught that it is their duty to inform the General of every suspicious or peculiar expression uttered in their hearing, he inder constant fear of punishment, should either of them report anything regarding the other which he omits to report likewise. Hence it is very seldom that a Jesuit refrains froms denoun ing his companion. If he does not do so a nce, his sinful neglect becomes revealed in the confessional, to the special confessor appointed by the superior.

Then, in order that these members, so subn we in action to their General, should not differ in oinion among themselves and so occasion scar dal in the Catholic world, and to opoose an un formity of doctrine to that of the free examen o the Protestants, the Constitution decrees as fol lows: Let all think, let all speak, as far as pos sible, the same thing, according to the apostle Let no contradictory doctrines, therefore, be al lowed, either by word of mouth, or public ser ons, or in written book, which last shall not be published without the approbation and the con ent of the General; and, indeed, all difference of pinion regarding practical matters should be voided." Thus, no one but the General can exercise the right of uttering a single original thought or opinion. It is almost impossible to neeive the power, especially in former times, of a General having at his absolute Lisposal such an amount of intelligences, will, and energies

Const. pars iii. cap. i. § 2 3.

†Ibid, pars. 4. cap. 16 § 3. \*Const. paris iv. cap. 1. § 1.6.

At a glance how terrible seems this postulate. No one but the General can exercise the right of uttering a single original thought or opinion How ludicrous! a man-God! the ineffiable mated with the fallable.

The physical bonds of feudalism, of absolute slavery, repulsive as they are, seem the merest silken ties, compared to this monstrous despotism this double tyranny! What then is left of the nan?-surely not the soul! It must then, indeed, e a corpse-'cadaver'-with a fearful realisation

But in no part of the Constitution is the diaolical cunning of the insidious spirit of Loyomore conspicuously exhibited than in the rules he has established concerning what he calls the ow of poverty and gratuitous performance of the luties of the sacred ministry.

The discredit and hatred which weighed upon he clergy and the monastic orders was in great part due to the ostentatious display of their accuaulated wealth and to the venality of their saered ministry. To guard against this evil, Ignatius ordained that 'poverty should be loved and aintained as the firmest bulwark of religion. The Jesuit was forbidden to possess any property, either by inheritance or otherwise. He was quired to live in an inexpensive house, to dress lainly and avoid all appearance of being wealthy The churches and religious houses of the order were to be without endowments. The colleges alone were permitted to accept legacies or dona tions for the maintenance of students and profes sors. No limit was assigned to these gifts, the nanagement of which was intrusted entirely to the General, with power to appoint rectors and dministrators under him. These functionaries renerally chosen from among the coadjutors and very rarely from the professed Society, although lebarred by their vow of perpetual poverty from he possession of the smallest amount of property, re yet by this ingenious trick enabled to hold and administer the entire wealth of the society We shall afterwards see, and especially in the nous process of Lavallette, in what a large nse they understand the word administer. So nuch for the display of wealth. With respect to he venality of the sacred ministry, they declared till to think, and underneath his feet the throes of that 'no Jesuit shall demand or receive pay, or alms, or remuneration for mass, confessions, sermons, lessons, visitations, or any other duty which the society is obliged to render, and t avoid even the appearance of covetousness, es pecially in offices of piety which the society dis charges for the succour of souls, let there be n box in the church, into which alms are generally put by those who go thither to mass, sermon onfession, &c.\* Thus the Jesuit refuses to accept a few paltry sixpences for performing mass, ing, can involve an obligation to commit sin, or a fee of some shillings per quarter for teaching boys. He disdains to appear mercenary. He would much rather be poor. He looks for no reward. Yet those little boys whom he instructs gratuitously and with such affectionate tender ness that he cannot bring himself to chastise them, but must have the painful though necessary

many of them religious bigots, strongly attached to their kind preceptors, to whom they will then pay the debt of gratitude incurred in their youth. Alas for such gratitude! How many families ave had cause to deplore it! How many children ave been reduced to beggary by it! How many ncient and noble houses has it precipitated from the height of affluence and splendour into the name of our Lord Jesus Christ' or 'in virtue of depth of poverty and wretchedness! Who can umber the crimes committed in the madness of despair occasioned by the loss of the family inheritance? That the parent may suffer a few years less of purgatory, the child has been too often condemned to misery in this life, and perhaps to eternal punishment in the next. But story of old Time. What a thought for the all this is of no consequence. The man who upon, 'just as if it were a corpse which devolves sacred parental duties, in order to found a Jesuits' college or endow a professorship, will be saved, because they promise him-'In every college of our society, let masses be celebrated once a week and or alive At the haginning of avery all the priests who are in the college ought to offer the same sacrifice for them: and a solemn mass, with a commemorative feast, shall be celebrated on the anniversary of the donation, and a wax candle offered to the donor or his descendants.' Besides this, 'the donor shall have three masses while alive, and three masses after his death, by all the priests of the society, with he prayers of all its members: so that he is made partaker of all the good works which are done, y the grace of God, not only in the college

duty performed by some one not belonging to the

society;† these boys, I say, will become men

By such allurements do these crafty priests with diabolical cunning, snatch princely fortune from the credulous and superstitious believer. And so assiduous and successful were they ever at the very beginning, that, only thirteen year after the establishment of the order, during Lov ola's lifetime, they already possessed upwards of a hundred colleges very largely and richly en-

which he has endowed, but in the whole soci

lowed. Now, let not my Protestant readers wonde now sensible men can be induced, by such ephemeral and ill-founded hopes, to disinherit their families in order to enrich these hypocritical nonks. They must remember that the Romish eliever views these matters in quite a different light from that in which they see them. Masses and prayers are, in his belief, not only useful, but dispensable. For lack of them he would writhe for centuries amid the tormenting fires of purgatory, the purifying pains of which are scribed by his priest, with appalling eloquence, as being far more excruciating than those of hell. According to the doctrine of his Church. every soul (one in a million only excepted) who is not eternally damned, must, ere it enter heaven. pass a certain time in this abode of torture for the expiation of its sins. And let him not take comfort from the fact that his conscience does not reproach him with the commission of any einous crime. The catalogue of sins by which he may be shut out from eternal blessedness is made ar fully long, and detailed with great minuteness. The most upright and pious of men must condemn himself as a presumptuou sinner if he for an instant harbours the hope of scaping the purifying fire. So he be quite resigned to his fate, and all his care in this life is how to appease the Divine anger and shorten the period of his exclusion from heaven. This he is taught to do-not by trusting to the righteousness of Jesus Christ, with the true pentance which manifests itself through a holy ife, but by accumulating on his head hundreds of nasses and millions of days of indulgence. Hence innumerable masses and prayers which he nds before him during his life, as if to fore stall his future punishment and bribe the Divine stice. And when the terrible moment arrives that moment in which he is about to appear be fore the awful Judge, beneath whose searchin eve his most secret thoughts lie bare-wher embling at the strict account that is about t e demanded of him, his fears represent to his excited imagination the most trifling shortnings as mortal sins-when, with the decline of bodily strength, his enfeebled mind become ore easily worked upon-then does his Jesuit onfessor, his generous master, his kind, disinte ested friend, come to give him the last proof of his ever-growing affection. He seats himself a his bedside, and, serpent-like, under pretence o inducing him to repent of his sins, he draws him a fearful and impressive picture of the torment which await the damned. He descants to him with oily sanctity upon the enormity of offending the Divine Saviour, who shed his precious blood redeem us. He terrifies him with the Alnighty's implacable vengeance; and when his tim, choked with heart-rending agony, distrac ed, despairing of his ultimate salvation, is ready curse God, and set his power and anger a

nce-then, and not till then, does the Jesui

relent. Now he raises in the sufferer's hear

the faintest hope that the Divine justice may pos

sibly be disarmed, and mercy obtained by means

of masses and indulgences. The exhausted man,

who feels as if he were already plunged amid

the boiling sulphur and devouring flames, grasps

with frantic eagerness at this anchor of salvation;

and, did he possess tenfold more wealth than he

does, he would willingly give it all up to save

his soul. It may be that his heart, yearning with paternal affection, shrinks at the thought o

ndemning his helpless ones to beggary; bu

evertheless, as if the welfare of his family were

cessarily connected with his own perdition

and that of the Jesuits with eternal beatitude, the

It is notorious that the most diabolical tric

amily is invariably sacrificed to the Jesuits.

have withstood such perfidious wiles. Alas! the punishment of such criminal obstinacy was always near at hand; the sick-chamber

whose better judgment and natural sense of duty

has been suddenly filled with flames and sulphueous vapour as a warning to the impenitent sinnet. And if he still resisted, the Evil Spirit himself, in his most frightful shape, has appeared to the dying man, as if waiting for his soul. Ah one's hair stands on end while listening to such sacrilegious manœuvres. The immense wealth of the Jesuits has been bequeathed to them by wills made at the last hour!

Niocolini, in a note, gives us an ingenuous glimpse into the interior life of certain of these monastic traders in the ignorances and superstitions of mankind, which seems to indicate them as admirably inclined towards certain re cumbant, if not death-bed experiences, them

ceived many kindnessess and favors at the hand of a lady called Rosello. But after he had left this place, his mind was so absorbed in devising so many and lofty projects, that he entirely forgo She did not, however, forget Ignatius Hearing of his increasing sanctity, of his havin ome the founder and general of a new order and being then a widow, she resolved to abandon the world, and live in accordance with his evan gelical councils, and under the authority of the ciety. With this pious resolution, and being joined in her holy enterprize by two virtuous and noble Roman ladies, she asked and received from Paul permission to embrace this kind of life.' Ignatius had the perception to see that these ladies would be an incumbrance to him and his order, 'yet the gratitude which he owed to hi kind benefactress weighed so much upon his heart that he consented to receive them under his pro tection.' But he soon had reason to repent of this act of condescension; the annoyance was so great that he confessed himself that they gave him mor trouble than the whole community, because he could never get done with them. At every mo ment he was obliged to resolve their strang questions, to allay their scruples, to hear their complaints, or settle their diffe rences; † and as, notwithstanding all his sagacity, Ignatius did not foresee of what advantage women could one day be to the order, he applied to the Pope to be relieved of this charge, writing, at the same times the following letter to Rosello:

VENERABLE DAME ISABELLA ROSELLO-TO Mother and my Sister in Jesus Christ .- In truth would wish, for the greater glory of God, to satisfy your good desires, and procure your spirit ual progress by keeping you under my obedience as you have been for some time past; but the con tinual ailments to which I am subject, and all my occupations which concern the service of our Lord or his vicar on earth, permit me to do so no longer. Moreover, being persuaded, according to the light of my conscience, that this ltttle so ciety ought not to take upon itself, in particular the direction of any woman who may be engaged to us by vows of obedience; as I have fully de clared to our Holy Father the Pope, it has seeme to me for the greater glory of God, that I ough no longer to look upon you as my spiritual daugh ter, and only as my godmother, as you have bee for many years, to the greater glory of God Consequently, for the greater service, and the greater honor of the everlasting Goodness, I give you as much I can into the hands of the sovereign Pontiff, in order that, taking his judgment and will as a rule, you may find rest and consolation for the greater glory of the Divine Majesty .- A

The Pope complied with the request, and exempted the order from the superin women; and Ignatius enacted in the Constitu tions, that no member of the society should ur dertake the care of souls, nor of religious, or o any other women whatever.' [Lovola's disciples hought proper to differ from him,] 'so as fre quently to hear their confessions, or give them irections, although there is no objection to their receiving the confession of a monastery once, and for a special reason.'t

Dame Rosello and her two companions, being eprived of their spiritual father, not wishing to hange him for another-so faithful were theylesisted at once from their pious undertaking and for a time nothing more was heard of fema lesuits; but, about the year 1622, some females more meddling than devoted, took upon them selves the task of reviving the institution, although they were not authorized to do so. Nevertheles they united into different communities, established houses for noviciates and colleges, chose a gene ral under the name of Proposta, and made yow nto her hands of perpetual chastity, poverty and bedience. Not being restrained by any law of seclusion, they went from place to place, bustling with gossip, and causing confusion and scanda hroughout the Catholic camp. The community soon spread over a great part of lower Germany France, Spain, and was especially numerous in

Italy, where it originated. Urban VIII., after vainly endeavoring to im ose upon them some rules of discipline, by a brief of the 21st May, 1631, suppressed them. ||

Thus ended the society of Female Jesuits under his name and form. But another afterwards prung up in its place, under the appellation of Religiuese du Sacre Cœur, having special rules ery like those of the Jesuits, under whose absolute ctions they now are. In Catholic countries-above all, in France

and, we are sorry to say, in Piedmont also-ver

many of the highest rank in society send their

aughters to be educated in these monasteries Had Ignatius known what powerful auxiliaries lvers and other weapons. these worthy nuns were likely to prove to his orler, he would, in all likelihood, have borne with hose petty annoyances caused to him by good Dame Rosello. Ladies educated by these nuns nake Kansas a Free State: oring into their homes all those dissensions and ause all those evils which are so ably described by the French professor, Michelet, who lost his chair the other day for daring to attack these all-powerful auxiliaries of Napoleon-the Jesuits The members of the society are divided into four classes,-the professed, coadjutors, scholars and novices. There is also a secret fifth class known only to the General and a few faithful Je suits, which, perhaps more than any other, conributes to the dreaded and mysterious power of he order. It is composed of laymen of all ranks, om the minister to the humble shoe-boy. Among he individuals composing this class are to be ound many ladies, who, unknown and unsuspec ted, are more dangerous in themselves and more ccurate spies to the Company. These are affilited to the society, but not bound by any vows. The society, as a noble and avowed reward, prom. ses to them forgiveness for all their sins, and eteral blessedness, and, as a more palpable mark of gratitude, protects them, patronises them, and, res for them comfortable and lucrative places nder government, or elsewhere. If this is not ufficient, they are paid for their services in hard whatever cost or sacrifice. ash, according to an article of the Constitution which empowers the General to spend money on orth as follows : persons who will make themselves useful. In re urn for these favors, they act as the spies of the order, the reporters of what goes on in those class

ety remain occult, and obliged to be silent '&

have been resorted to in the case of dying men

es of society with which the Jesuit cannot mix.

and serve, often unwittingly, as the tools and ac-

omplices in dark and mysterious crimes. Father

Francis Pellio, brother to the famous Silvio, in his

ecent quarrel with the celebrated Gioberti, to

rove that the order is not very deficient of sup-

orters, as his opponent asserts, candidly confess

hat 'the many illustrious friends of the society

orelates, orators, learned and distinguished me

of every description, the supporters of the soc

Here is the formula of the vow taken by the coadjutors:- 4. N., promise Almighty God, before His Virgin Mother, and before all the heavenly host, and you, reverend father, General of the So ciety of Jesus, holding the place of God, and of your successors; or you, reverend father, Vice-General of the Society of Jesus, and of his successor holding the place of God, perpetual poverty, chastity and obedience, and therein, peculiar care in the education of boys, according to the manner expressed in the apostolic letters, and in the constitution of the said society. At Rome, or elsewhere, in such a place, day, month and year.

## Letter from Brownsville.

County Court-K. N. and anti K. N.-Messrs. Un derwood and Wright-Second and Third Degree -Vive Sam-An anti Speech-One Convert. BROWNSVILLE, May 26, 1855.

Messrs. Editors: Our term has just passed here was a large docket and the business of Cou was not half reached. There was also a large crowd of citizens from the country, and a great many awyers from different towns, and peace and ha ony prevailed. There was not much trade peculation; money very scarce, and the only top as K. N. and anti K. N. Mr. Underwood, o andidate for Congress, and Mr. Wright, our can and date for Congress, and Mr. Wright, our can ate for the Senate, were both present and address as people on Wednesday. Mr. Wright is a you man of the appearance and fine sense, but is not in the habit of public speaking; so he only made a short discussion, but in every way adapted to the purpose. The Court House was crowded, and every eye, car and nerve, and the very mind was bent for-ward to see, hear and understand what was said and done. Mr. Underwood then arose and be-gan by saying. "(Contheren and College stitutes) gan by saying: "Gentlemen and fellow-citiz you are aware that I am a candidate, and you aware of the platform that I stand upon. iso aware of the platform that I stand upon." The e went on to discuss and explain the very object that he had in view; he even went so far as to real he second and third degrees. He continued the peak some two hours, and he made one of the total and affecting orations I ever hard. He is a man of ability, and able to discuss any question util does some to we or that continued the continued to t t it does seem to me, on that particular of hat he was certain, y inspired from above; for when e talked about the Americans and American right he briny tears were seen to run down his cheek a torrents, and they were also seen to burst from hany a stout-hearted eye, which had not found the ray for years. Mr. Underwood became so over pledned in the cause that he was compelled to nany a stout-hearted eye, which had not found the ray for years. Mr. Underwood became so over-rhelmed in the cause that he was compelled to nake a pause. Then Col. P., who had been pacing he floor with his hair erect upon his head, and the rild and ferocicus look of the tiger, mistaking Mr. J., supposing that he was done, made a rush to the rand. But, alas! Mr. Underwood had recovered a title in this time, and turned to Col. P., and asked im for a little longer time. Mr. Underwood then rent on until he was through, and at the close the loor of the Court was made to tremble with the or of the Court was made to tremble with th imps of the boys, and "Long live the Ameri cuse!" was the cry.
Col. P. then took the stand, the most wild an

cool. P. then took the spand, the most wild and recolous looking man I ever saw, and from some anse or another, I cannot say what, either from his ooks or his doctrine, about two-thirds of the crowd ispersed from the house. Col. P., being nothing annued, went on to make his vindictive remarks, rowing up his hands, snarling and grinning higs and K. N.'s, and exhorting the old line Der rats to their posts, and warning the people agr now-Nothingism; he said that it was dangero ow. Nothingism; no said that it are the North, ong fanatics and Abolitionists, and it was all to mbug the soft-headed Democracy, and to build up ambug the sort-near again.

le old Whig party again.

Rat I am of opinion that his discourse had by

But I am of opinion that his discourse had but ittle effect, though I suppose he converted on aan, for he lay in the Court House yard all next day and could be heard at intervals to exclaim "D—nthe Know-Nothings, and hurrah for Col. P., he is the man for me!" Yours truly,

## BLIFKINS. Letter from Ohio County.

Beverly L. Clark's Speech—His Principl Know-Nothings—Mr. Clay—Secrecy Again— Nichts and Sam. [Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

HARTFORD, May 25, 1855 Messrs. Editors: We have been honored with a isit from the Hon. Beverly L. Clark and the candi ate for Lt. Governor, both on the same day. They oth made lengthy speeches, and could men but lay side their party feelings, I think no impartial ma and true friend of his country could have listened to

hem without fearful forebodings for the fate of his Not one principle in either State or national pol y was discussed; not even one assurance was giv to what his course would be if called to be t ief Magistrate of the State of Kentucky. Is recovering the sendous? No one knows. When tovernor Powell addressed the people of this place e dwelt long on the free school system and pledged imself if elected to cherish and sustain it, and he as nobly redeemed his pledge.

But where is Mr. Clark? No one knows. What

What measures of national policy is he nists, a remnant of the old b ht Federalists, inflammatory appeals to the p is against the North, thus arraying one por ne country sectional feelings and sectional ani

How long think you our Union would remain sa the hands of such men? When a political campaign is to be condu on no other principles than hostifity to one po on of the Union and endeavors to excite and i ame the passions of the other against that por when that becomes the case, and men are up and sustained who do it, then, indeed, will des t-steps of that great man in his devotion to thi aen and pleading for that Union so dear to all! I vas the sole aim of that great man's life to ρreserve ad perpetuate the Union of these States. He had his reward. The noble old statesman sleep almly in the soil his matchless cloquence defended at where is Mr. Clark? Hurling defiance agains he North, denouncing our Northern brethren a botitionists and negro stealers, and the Americar arty as their allies in disgnised, secret, oath-bounces out the secret of th arry as their allies in disguissed, secret, oath-bound ssociations. Strange that he should be so hostile become societies, and he defending the very party the have a secret Anti-American party, a party those avowed object is opposition to the American arry, a party with the beautiful and glorious name [ Sag-Nichts.

f Sag-Nichts.

Disappointed politicians may rave and rant, by
think Sam has taken affairs into his own handere, and the people at the August election will re
ulte their party leaders, and show to the work
at they will have other security for the safety ir Union than the oft repeated, and as often oken promires of the old and corrupt parti

# Civil War in Kansas

The Leavenworth correspondent of the New ork Tribune, writes to that Journal as follows: I have only to say in addition, that the peop the Free States know but little of our A battle or two must be fought, a regular pitche sery will be the necessary consequence. If ye ant to help us who have exposed our lin unes here for the cause of freedom, send us re

The Tribune hopes, editorially, "that riends of freedom" will take notice of this apeal, and prescribes the following as the way t

Meet the slaveholders at the threshold, and l n organized armed force in the Territory, repetitive invasion, and repudiate the proceedings of the official scoundrels who will assemble and call emselves the Legislature of Kansas. esidents of Kansas is as preposterous an idea as would be pusillanimous in conduct. The citiens of the Territory should bid defiance to their ts, and visit eve.y attempt to enforce the is purpose, and not suffer the gigantic villand expetrated by the Missouri moo to gain even entary foothold through the farce nded legislation. Let this proceeding be back by volunteers from the North who are deter ned that the cohorts of Slavery shall not cor uer free Territory, and the repulse and extinction of the Atchison crew would be effectual The power exists in overwhelming force at the nch of our Territories from Slavery now and orever. And shall the shame and disgrace at-ach to this generation that, having the power do this, and being urged to its perform o sting of insolent usurpation and matchles dacity of outrage on the part of the Slave Oli archy, it failed to discharge that duty? son from the semi-barbarous Russ, and hold

On the other hand, the Western Argus hold

ABOLITION MANUEVRES .- We are credibly med that the Abolitionists-operating through secret organization-on some day not far of have determined to run all the slaves out of Kan sas Territory. It therefore behooves the pro very party, not only of Kansas, but of Mis ri, to keep up a good look out for abolition natics, so as to prevent this threatened miis, we know of none so deserving of such treat

ent as the abolitionists themselves termined to force a rupture with the pro-slaver ty. It begins to be apparent that they desir I war, and to this end they are shaping their chole course, and since this is their obi sooner they are stopped in their incendiary designs the better it will be for the interests of Missouri.

he Catholic Bishop Miles of Tennessee, preached the Catholic Church in this city on Sunday last, is theme was "Know-Nothings," whom he de-bunced in the most unmeasured terms. Among ther denunciatory expressions was this sentence They (the "Know-Nothings") may trouble years—perhaps longer—but the indherents as a reward for their services. The rivalries of those sainted women, and their integrates the smile of their holy father, are notorious to every one who lives near accourant.

Helyot, vol. iii p. 492.

\*A Vincenzo Gioberti Fra Pellico della Campagnia di Gesu unholy appellation.—Memphis Eagle.

\*Memory of the state officers who may dare to assist in arresting, or imprisoning, or detaining a fugitive slave, are subject to heavy fines and the State officers who may dare to assist in arresting, or imprisoning, or detaining a fugitive slave, are subject to heavy fines and the State officers who may dare to assist in arresting.

5. Closes the jails and prisons of the State officers who may dare to assist in arresting.

8. A Vincenzo Gioberti Fra Pellico della Campagnia di Gesu unholy appellation.—Memphis Eagle.

# AGRICULTURAL.

THE VINEYARD.

The Cultivation of the Grape and the Preparation of Wine. BY J. A. CORNEAU. SECTION ELEVEN-THE VINTAGE. The vine house or building in which the presses, stemping and crushed an uniform which our wines are male ies upon the south-eastern slope of a range of hills in Kenton Co., Kentucky, about four miles from Cincinnati, and enjoys advantages of position and exposure which render it well adapted for the production of wine. It contains about 8 acres, all in bearing, and numbering about 20,000 vines.

The wine house or building in which the presses, stemping and crushing apparatus are placed is

The wine house or building in which the presses temming and crushing apparatus are placed, i beated near the foot of the vineyard, and is about 0 by 60 feet square; it is furnished on three side with a range of tables or shelving, about two an-half feet in width and three feet from the floor a-half feet in width and three feet from the floor, with an upright strip some six inches wide nailed around the outer edge; these "tables" are divided at intervals of four or five feet by partitions of same width as the strips at the outer edge. Into these divisions a sufficient quantity of grapes are thrown at a time, as they are brought from the vineyard, to be picked over by the hands employed for that purpose. As many persons as can be conveniently employed are sent into the vineyard to pick until a sufficient quantity of grapes are obtained for a pressing—when all hands are set to work in the wine house to "pick over" or, in other words, to select the perfect from the imperfect fruit. No more grapes should be put into each division on the tables than can be conveniently man aged by the picker. He should have about half the space reserved to place his grapes in after the heap pace reserved to place his grapes in after the head has been carefully picked over, bunch by bunch care should be taken not to have the heap too Care should be taken not to have the heap too high, as the too great pressure upon the lower bunches of fruit would express the juice, and thus create considerable loss. All the green, dried, or decayed grapes, must be taken off and kept separate; a small box, or basket, placed in front, or on one ide of the picker, into which they may be thrown acilitates the operation. By employing a number of hands—men, women ami children—a large quan of hands—men, women and children—a large quan-tity may be picked over in a comparatively short time; although fifty or one hundred bushels of grapes on the tables at one time seems like a formidable quantity, to be overhauled bunch by bunch, yet, in order to have good wine, this must be done, as wo or three decayed grapes will ruin an otherwi good cask of wine. The green and imperfect grap are reserved until all the wine is made, when the are crushed and pressed, and the juice is put in a cask (not filled full) with the bung left open, for converging into rise green.

case (not mice unity with the bung left open, for jouversion into vinegar.

The washings of casks and refuse slops of wine that have become acid, may be mingled with the duice of the green and imperfect grapes, and by simply letting it stand in the cask, as mentioned, ree or four months, it becomes converted into ery superior vinegar. After a sufficient quantity of grapes are "pick of

After a sufficient quantity of grapes are "pick dover" to make a "pressing," they are carried in baskets, or, if very soft and juicy, in tubs, to the stemming and crushing apparatus, before being placed in the wine press. It is proper here to remark, that a difference of opinion has always existed in regard to the necessity, advantage, or properly of stemming; and we know of no better time to express our views upon this subject than the present. So for second some constitutions are the subject than the present. o express our views upon this subject than the present. So far as our experience goes, we not only regard it as proper and advantageous, but necessary—(all other precautions and directions naving been observed in regard to making the wine), n order to insure a fine wine. We have seen much good wine—wines that have taken premiums (!) hat were made from grapes not stemmed; and, i eed, it is probably well known that we are the aly cultivators in this vicinity who always only cultivators in this vicinity who always 'stem our grapes, or have an apparatus expressly constructed for that purpose. Our reasoning on this post it is simply this: that nothing but the ripe grape itself should undergo pressure for making wine. It is as ereted that the stems are not injurious to the It is as creted that the stems are not injurious to the wine, we must express the decided conviction that they are—unless entirely dried—which is never the case, at any of our vintages. In proof of our assertion that the stems are injurious, we have simply to state what can be proven not only by a high "chemical" authority, but by any cultivator who will take the trouble to investigate the subject—that they contain a large quantity of malic acid, which is the great cause of the unpleasant acidity of many of our wines—and that the pressure of so which is the great cause of the inpleasant actifity of many of our wines—and that the pressure of so large a proportion of soft green stems among the grapes, extracts this acid freely, while no amount of pressure of fruit and stems together will extract from green stems a quantity of tannin, that can be regarded as of any benefit to the wine. We assert what will yet he prograph to be an indisputable force. nat will yet be proven to be an indisputable facthat however good a wine may be, it would have been better had the grapes been stemmed. The need to etter had the grapes been stemmed. Ther have been no exp riments that we have ever heard of that sustained by clearly defined facts the posi-tion of those who think stemming not only useless but injurious; while on the contrary, the experience of cultivators in the finest wine districts of France and our own experience here, satisfy us fully in

It is of course generally understood that tannin i the astringent principle contained in oak bark, nut alls, grape seeds, &c. It may be obtained in an al-lost pure state by pulverising the mature seed of the grape and stirring it in a small quantity of cold ater. Its presence in wine, in some degree, antial; it combines with the mucilage and facilit Its presence in wine, in some degree, is esthe precipitation of the sediment; an ex ave lived and cultivated the grape for very mears, and is capable of being used for the lar ears, and is capable of being rops, and with the greatest faci rapid and effectual manner in which it acc

In a former article we stated that from some eriments made by Mr. E. Grasselli, he found that it equired an average of three hundred and ninety-six rains of pure carbonate of potassa to neutralize the wines—based upon an analysis of 9 specimens; while it required an average of 561 grains to neutralize the acids in the same quantity of the finest Catawbs wine he could procure, of the vintages of the last four years—the experiments based upon an analysis of 19 specimens. We subsequently handed to Mr Grassellis a cample of our wines with the first process of the second of the s alysis, and obtained the following certificate: "Analysis of a sample of dry Catawba wine, of the 1854, from Mossrs. Corneau & Son: Specific gradegress Fahrenheit...

Alcohol, by volume 9.50—by weight. Sugar, acids, &c., &c.; at syrup cons

It will require four hunaren and grand are carbonate of potassa to neutralize the acids in me gallon of this wine.
Cin. Chemical Laboratory, March 26, 1855.
E. GRASSELLI." No one we presume will doubt the corre analysis by Grasselli, and the one in que

oves most conclusively the correctness of our tion in regard to stemming; as by avoiding ressure of the stems, and exercising all other proper are in the preparation of our wine, we have produced in article that is less acid by a very large per centage than the wines of nineteen other vineyards, and ap-proaches within a fraction of the degree of acidity of proaches within a fraction of the degree of acidity of "nine samples of the finest French and Rhenish wines." So much for stemming. To resume then, our wine making operations; we have before stated that after a sufficient quantity of grapes are "picked over" to make "a pressing,"—they are carried to the stemming and crushing apparatus. Having been duly stemmed and crushed, the mess of pulp is carried in tubs to the press until sufficiently full, when the timbers are plac d and the screws turned on, grad-nally at first, as too great pressure is not desirable the commencement, and as it subsides the screw may be tightened, but not too much; after all has been obtained that seems inclined to run at a moderate pressure; it should be put into casks for fermentation by itself. This, though not as he vy a wine, or having as high a flavor probably as the second pressing, is regarded as the finest and choicest wine.—Cin. Com.

and we commend it to the attentive consider our fruit-growing readers:

fruit, and does not produce a regular thirning.

The number of peaches to be left on a limb should be regulated by the usual size of the fruit when ripe, and the age and thirftiness of the tree. Even the smallest sized peaches should have at least cur inches space for each fruit, while the Heath Old Minor Cling, and peaches of that size should have from six to eight inches.

The labor required for this purpose may at first sight startle some of our old-asbioned fruit growers out a little calculation will soon convince them of its profit, as well necessity. ait, and does not produce a regular thirning

f its profit, as well necessity.

The average cost of thinning a tree will not will, consequently, command higher prices.

1. The writ of nabeus corpus in tive slaves, and a trial by jury.

2. Heavy fines and the State prison for five year against any person who shall attempt to carry of unlawfully, or come into the State for the purpor of so carrying off, an alleged fugitive slave who pehalf of the return of a fugitive to his master Judge Loring compelled expressly to resign his office of United States Commissioner or his office of

Details of the Pacific's News.

DIPLOMATIC INTELLIGENCE. The latest statement with regard to the position f negotiations for the restoration of peace, was ade in the British House of Commons on the 17th nade in the British House of Commons on the 1741 isst, by Lord Palmerston, who, in answer to a ques-ion, repeated what he had stated upon a preceding ecasion, that there had been informal communica ons between the governments of England, France, and Austria, since the last protocol of April 26th

beton the formal communication which could be fail before Parliament.

A Vienna despatch, of doubtful authenticity, say that Austria agrees with the Western Powers on infinial ultimatum to be presented to Russia. This is at variance with reliable advices. Count Nesselrod as issued a new circular; contents as yet no

A Russian despatch, dated 18th, 30th April, adst two points "as a useful and acquired result disengaging Gera an interests from the question is result must confirm the states of Ger nis result must confirm the states of Germany in heir determination to maintain a strict neutrality. Russia will not consider herself bound to maintain he interpretation of the first two points as agreed apon at Vienna, except on the condition of the strict neutrality of Germany.

German papers mention a conference held at Ber-in, on the 12th, between M. Manteuffel, President of the Prussian Cabinet Count Exchange Ambassa.

in, on the 12th, between M. Manteunel, Fresuer f the Prussian Cabinet, Count Esterhazy, Ambass for of Austria, and M. Bismark, who represent Prussia at the Germanic Diet. A private Liter say the conference was of a very important characte A union between Prussia and Austria for an arme neutrality is spoken of as becoming more and morprobable, and that Prussia, with a view theret will support the preposition which Austria is shown. ill support the proposition which Austria is about make in the Diet for the mobilization of the Fe ral Contingents. There is some prospect of an i view, toward the end of the veen the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Aus

The Insurrection in the Ukraine. The statement of an insurrection of the peasant-y in the Ukraine is one of great interest, and the counts hitherto given are very various. The Cza-a Polish paper published in Cracow,) gives the ollowing account as the result of its special indries:
"Carriers (probab'y drivers of arabas) who were

"Carriers (probab'y drivers of arabas) who were eturning from the Crimea through Podolia narted in the neighborhood of Mohilew that the rench, although they were fighting against the inssian troops, were by no means ill-disposed to be Russian people, and wanted to do away with all received labour (vilaine zocage.) On this a deacon a Pope not yet in full orders, in the village of Mouslaw, near Mohilew, having observed how little flect the appeal of the Russian Synod in St. Petersurg had had in rousing the people in the provinces I volkynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine (formerly Posh.) to take up arms for its faith and its core. of Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine (formerly Poision), to take up arms for its faith and its coisionists in Turkey, made the persants believe that
the Synod had, in fact, addressed another appeal to
the people, in which the abrogation of the corvet
vas proclaimed, and the fee-simple of the lands
onferred on the peasants who cultivated them.
This document, of his own concoction, he read to
the peasants that were already excited by the French
tews from the Crimea. They proceeded at once
o their Pope, and demanded to have the little gentipe address of the Synod published and were of to their Pope, and demanded to have the little gen-aine address of the Synod published, and were of course, informed there was no other than the one already made known. In a number of villages the peasantry began to maltreat their Popes, and as-sembled together tunultuously, armed with scythes and pitchforks; but in no case was any threatening demonstration made against the landed proprietors, the lords of the magners. With the assistance of demonstration made against the landed proprietors, the lords of the manors. With the assistance of military, acting as energetically up to the very sharp orders they had, the disturbance was quieted; 40 of the rioters lost their lives, and about two hundred of the more prominent were taken prisoners and sent to Siberia; the less prominent got off with a plentiful dose of the knout. The villages in question remain occupied by soldiery, and the whole state of feeling in Lesser Russin is described as sultry and threatening. try and threate

Execution of Pianori.

The appeal of Pianori against the sentence of the Court of Assizes of the Seine, which condemned Court of Assizes of the Seine, which condemned him on the 7th inst., to the death of parricides, for an attempt on the life of the Emperor, was presented on the 12th to the Court of Cassation. The appeal was grounded on two informalities—first, a violation of the 332d article of the Code of Criminal Instruction, inasmuch as an interpreter was not given to the accused; and, second, a violation of the right of defence, arising out of the reading in the court of two dispatches containing information respecting the antecedents of the accused which had not been previously communicated to him. The Court, after hearing M. Delaborde on behalf of Pianori, and the Attorney-General, M. Royer, on the other side, rejected the appeal.

The assassia Pianori has been sent to his account. He was decapitated on the morning of the 14th, at

The assasia Pianori has been sent to his account. He was decapitated on the morning of the 14th, at 5 o'clock, in the usual place of execution of the prison of Roquette, not far from the Bastille. The spectators were not many at that early hour, and it was only on the evening of the 13th that orders were sent round to the police agents to be ready for duty. The Advocat-General visited him an hour before his evention to learn whether at that terrible. duty. The Advocat-General visited militar and dear ment, when the world was about to close on him

he had any disclosures to make. To the question of the advocate he answered by a stern and simple negative. He died and made no sign. He was led to the scaffold, which was in the square and his feet naked. He was pale, but his features were calm; yet the effort must have been strong which produced that calmess, for on his cheek bones was a bright hectic spot, which told what passed within. As he stood on the scaffold, he cried, "Vice la Republique," and the plank to which he was bound turned the moment he was about to repeat the cry. Yet, Pianori cannot be considered, even by the most ultra party, a political martyr: he was a vulgar miscreant, who had already committed crimes sufficient to earn such a doom. In the Faubourgs it is rumored that it was not Pianori, but a mannequin, that was guillotined, and that the real person (who, of course, was a police agent) has been sent out of the country with a passport!

The unfortunate man had refersed for sometime after his condemnation to death to accept the spirand his feet naked. He was pale, but his fe all assistance often and most earn

#### The Romish Church. The Kirwan Letters to the Right Rev. John

lughes, Bishop of New York, are to be issued a new edition, at an early day, and with an troductory letter from their able author. From

The controversy with this politico-spiritual power as hitherto been too much confined to its dognatic side, and to ministers and the pulpit. Its loctrines have been discussed and confuted, until, f Scripture, learning, reason, could do anything, tot a shred of them is left. But what did the prints are about that left. riests care about that, as their people never read? resnming on the apathy of the country as to rms of faith, and on the strength of old party forms of faith, and on the strength of old party ties, which were supposed to be made of wrought iron, and on the corruption of politicians and place-seekers, who, it was thought, would yield anything to secure their election, and on their power to sway the votes of their own followers, which induced the belief that they could make them over to the party which would yield most to their demands, the bishops and priests became bold and imperious and strongly political. The foreign vote ruled the election, and in New York it was put up by Bishop Hughes to the highest bidder! Each year the price was raised. The Bible must be put out of our schools. Then the Romish schools must be supported from the public mish schools must be supported from the public ds; then foreigners must share the political of r your master, we will govern ourselves and ed

lay, furnishes us with the following : Our citizens were shocked vesterday aftern

the perpetration of a murder in our streets hich for horrible cold-bloodedness we have never known surpassed. While Mr. Jas. Rutled Mr. R., were drinking at the bar in Bruce's tay ern in this place, another Irishman who gives hi nair e as Jas. Reddy, attempted to get up a diffi culty with Kusick, but was put out of the ho the barkeeper. In a few moments Kusic rned from the bar and stepped out of the doc upon the pavement, when he was again attacked by the stranger, who was evilently determined or a fight. Kusick remonstrated, protesting that he id not know the other, and rer as not afraid of no man, but did not want a dif ulty. Reddy then seized him by the colar ar

while in that position, Reddy stabbed Kusicl two with a knife, once in the stomach and once in the heart; his hand was drawn back for the third blow, but was caught by some person standing near He is rather low in strine, but heavily built, and looked and acted as if he cared not a whit for the consequences of the fearful deed of blood he had just committed. He was evidently in liquor, but we regret that we can ascribe his crime less to that cause than to hardened, calculating inhuman villany. BY TELEGRAPH.

New Orleans, May 30.—The Star of the West left on the 24th for New York with 200 passengers and \$800,000 in specie.

A large party are awaiting at Greytown to join the Kinney expedition.

The Board of Health has declared the cholera an emidemic

pidemic.

Mr. Soule publishes a letter stating that there is not a word of truta in the letter of Mr. Perry. He ays the baseness of the impudent thing written is only equalled by his hypocrisy and covardice. He is preparing for the press a picture of Perry's loings during Soule's mission to Spain.

The steamer Laniel Webster is below with later California dates.

lifornia dates.

From Mexico. PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—New Orleans papers of Friday are received. They contain details of dexican news to the 22d. Santa Anna had left Maurelia in pursuit of the insurgents. No accounts of his progress had been received, but reports which caused his partizans great alarm, were everywhere current. It was stated that the insurgents were prepared to offer everytic very statement. ents were prepared to offer energetic resi Washington Items.

Washington Items.

Washington. May 31, P. M.—To-morrow the pension office will issue 2,000 land warrants under the new law, and 200 per day thereafter. The prokers report warrants worth \$1 12 to \$1 14 per acre, but are holding back for the new issue in antiation of lower rases. An order will be issued tocontain of lower rases. An order will be issued to-morrow by the Postmaster General that, in future, both the British and American postage must be pre-paid on letters to Turk's Island.

Phillips, Col. Kinney's secretary, is here, and re-ports the expedition entirely abandoned.

The board for retiring navy officers will be apointed to-morrow.

Mass Meeting. PHILADELPHIA, May 31, P. M.—An immense ass meeting was held in Independence square tomass meeting was held in Independence square tonight, to express the sentiments of the Democrats
upon their success in Virginia. The Hon. John
Robbins presided. Speeches were made by F'orence, Cadwalder, Carrigan, Rob't Tyler, and the
Hon. Wm. H. Wh te.
Strong resolutions were adopted, denunciatory of
Know-Nothingism.

Judicial Decision-Fire.
New York, May 31, P. M -The suit of Mathews the Sun newspaper, to recover damages for an leged liabel, in publishing police reports five years ango, terminated in the Superior Court this morning in a verdict for defendant.

Th: printing house of Jno. F. Fraw, in Anna street, was destroyed by fire last night. It was insured for \$44,000, which will more than cover the

Canadian Parliamen TORONTO, May 31, P. M .- The Provincial Parliament was prorouged yesterday. A proposition was received from the Colonial Secretary asking a grant of Canadian Crown lands for soldiers enlist-ing in foreign legions. The request was reserved

ARRIVALOF THE NORTH STAR. NEW YORK, June 1.—The steamship North Star, om Havre, arrived at New York to-day, with dates f the 19th of May. The St. Louis arrived at Havre on the 13th in a famaged condition. She was injured by a collision with an iceberg. She completed her voyage safely, the damage being above the water line.

Various Items. Boston, June 1.—Orders from Washington designated the 14th of June for launching the steam frigate Merrimac, at the Charleston navy yard.

The loss by fire is estimated at \$60,000—one half of which was insured.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1—New Orleans papers of Saturday are received.

Late Texas pap rs report a fight near Fort Belk-nap, between the Camanche Indians and some con-tractors. The guides were killed and the cattle

The San Jacinto returns to New York, when Capt

Paulding will assume the command. She will then return to the squadron, to which the first class frigate will be added.

The Jamestown has been ordered to join the Afcan squadron. Negro Suffrage Act. HARTFORD, May 31, P. M .- In the House the I for the extension of suffrage to negroes was de

Arrival of the Bark Catherine. Boston, May 31.—The bark Catherine Phillips arrived at Salem this morning from the coast of Africa. She brings the mail from the U. S. Squad-

feated by a majority of 20.

BALTIMOTE, May 31 .- Jack White, an ex-policeman was killed on the race course to-day by James McDonald, a horse dealer.

The Eruption of Vesuvius. The best account of the eruption at Vesuvius we an find is the following letter extracted from the London Daily News:

source and is doing terrible damage. I have before me the report of Cozzolini as to the lastest changes which have taken place about the cone. Just at the base of it a lake of fire has been formed which the base of it a lake of fire has been formed which looks like a red sea in an undulatory state. In the very center of this has opened another crater which is throwing out red-hot strees. On the morning of the 7th the crater at the very summit fired, as it were, two heavy cannonades; and after sending forth lightning, flames and stones, broke up altogether. In the middle of the cone ten craters have been formed, and from these the lawa pours forth like a river and runs on the side of Cavallo as far as the Minatore. Here four other craters have been formed, which throw up bitumen in the manner of the pyramids, and resemble gigantic exhibitions of fireworks. The whole of the summit of the crater is like a sponge and must inevitably fail in. The thin crust trembles under your feet. You may see ants were removing their goods, and on a bridge a the middle of the little township of Cercolo, f the lava, which was now coming rapidly down

of the lava, which was now coming rapidly down. Here again were Sappers, raising mounds on either side, to dive-t the ruin from some private grounds and keep the lava in one straight course. The smoke which rose over the heads of the multitudes told us we were cose on the spot, and climbing up the bank and walking along the ton, we looked down on this mighty mass of fire. How changed the neighborhood in two days! Where I walked on Sunday night was now a sea of fire. The side road by which I had come down into the main stream from Polena and Mussa di Somme was now full of bl'ckened coke. The houses on the borders of the village had fallen—in one 30 poor people lived; a small chapel was swallowed up, a gentleman's villa, and a sad extent of vineyard and garden ground. On the other side of the great lava bed another stream was branching off to San Sabastiano. We had hoped to have crossed it and ascended to the cascade again, but it was no longer possible; for as one says speaking of a marshy country in the winter, the lava was out. The fire here had begun to enter the barial-ground of the little town, but was diverted from its course by a wall. On the opposite side of the stream were the King and all the royal family.

The banks on either side were thronged with curious and anxious multitudes, whose faces were ost majestic feature in the whole scene is the slow lent, irresistible motion of that flery flood. Active he flery river would fall over it in an array was distant from it seventy yards, perhaps. Gradwas distant from it seventy yards, perhaps. Gradwally it rose in hieght, and swe'led out its vast proportions, and then vast masses fell off and rolled forward; then it swelled again as fiesh matter came pressing down behind, and so it broke, and on it rolled again a d again till it had arrived at the very edge. There was a general buzz and mumur of voices.

how of majesty.

At first a few small lumps fell down; then poured

would of metal like thick treacle.